FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 SEPTEMBER 1984

Jordan

Renewed Egyptian Relations — King Husayn and Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received an Egyptian official who conveyed a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Husayn, Amman radio reported. The message expressed appreciation for Jordan's "wise and brave step" to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, the radio added. Although the *JORDAN TIMES* implied that it does not matter that Egypt has diplomatic ties with Israel and that the restoration of relations was simply a recognition of "reality," Information Minister Layla Sharaf stated in remarks to Amman radio, cited by PETRA-JNA, that Jordan still rejects the Camp David agreements and "any partial agreements." Jordan's restoration of ties with Egypt was a result of an "objective assessment" of Egyptian stands on Arab issues since Mubarak assumed power, she explained. She also reiterated that the move will not affect the coordination talks with the PLO, but will actually represent a "positive factor" in supporting the Palestinian issue.

However, members of the PLO Executive Committee residing in Damascus held a meeting there under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, and they affirmed that Jordan's decision was a "flagrant violation" of Arab summit resolutions, Damascus radio noted. Also in Damascus, the Jordanian Regional Command of the Ba'th Party described the decision as a "conspiratorial step," according to a group spokesman cited by SANA. The group called on Palestinians and Jordanians to help "shoulder the struggle responsibility" against the "Hashemite-'Arafat treasonous and reactionary alliance," and to "escalate" their struggle to "confront" the "treasonous step with all available means."

Meanwhile, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned in a message to other Arab leaders carried by JANA that if Jordan fails to revoke its decision and if a boycott of Jordan is not applied, it will be the "end of the Arab League." Al-Qadhdhafi added that the Arab summit "will not endure," and Libya will not respect anything linked with the Arab League and Arab summits. Responding to the question of restoring ties with Egypt, a Saudi official source cited by SPA stated that Saudi Arabia will abide by Arab summit resolutions on the matter. He emphasized that this stand should not be interpreted as "belittling" the "sound foreign policy" adopted by Mubarak.

'Arafat Visit — Minister 'Ubaydat received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and held talks dealing with bolstering the steadfastness in the "occupied territories," PETRA-JNA reported. Concerning these talks, Amman sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo disclosed that Jordan has expressed its readiness to hold the PNC session in Amman if it cannot be held in Algiers.

Iraq

In a speech to a group of Egyptians which was broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, President Saddam Husayn noted that meeting with such a group has "special flavor" because of his fondness for Egypt and its people. There is "no difference" between the two countries because they are both part of the Arab nation, he added. He also disclosed that the percentage of Egyptians in the latest group of Arab "volunteers" who are "fighting for Iraq" exceeds 80 percent. He linked Egyptian aid in Iraq's present conflict with Iraq's contribution in the 1973 conflict with Israel.

Libya-PDRY

Political circles cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* contend that the "surprising political step" undertaken by Libya when it withdrew its ambassador from the PDRY on 25 September is linked with the recent Libyan-Moroccan union. Palestinian sources cited by the paper added that $300 million in promised financial aid to the PDRY was suspended in protest against PDRY support for PLO unity under the leadership of 'Arafat. JANA, however, reports that the People's Bureau closing was merely an economy measure and that Libya-PDRY relations "continue and are privileged."

Pakistan-Afghanistan

About 30 people were killed and more than 12 injured in an explosion at a bazaar in a Pakistani town near the Afghan border, Karachi radio's international service reported. According to AFP, at least 80 people were killed and scores were injured during 3 attacks by Afghan planes against Pakistani border towns on 27 and 28 September. Most of the casualties occurred after a direct hit by a bomb on a bazaar. A Pakistani Government spokesman cited by the agency confirmed the explosion that reportedly killed 30 people, but was not aware of the attacks by Afghan planes. Meanwhile, a "large" Pakistani military convoy left for the border regions, the agency noted. A London BBC World Service report quotes "unofficial but usually reliable sources" as saying that two "Afghan aircraft" flew over the bazaar on Thursday night; one came back early Friday morning and dropped a bomb on the bazaar; later the same morning two planes "came over the border" and bombed the bazaar once again.

Lebanon

Murphy Visit — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy returned to Beirut from Damascus, the Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In Damascus, Murphy had held talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam that centered on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, according to Damascus radio.

Clash With Gunboats — "Unidentified" armed boats approached West Beirut and clashed with the Army's 6th Brigade, killing one person, wounding a soldier, and capturing another person, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported. The gunboats were forced to retreat, Beirut radio added.

Iran-Netherlands

The Iranian Government protested the "negligence and lack of decisive action" by Netherlands authorities in the attack by 20 "U.S. lackeys" against the Iranian Embassy in The Hague, Tehran radio reported. A number of Embassy staff were injured in the incident, including the Iranian ambassador, the radio added. AFP linked the action by the 20 Kurds to reports from Kurdish sources in Bonn that the Iranian Army was expelling about 20,000 Kurds from their villages near the Iraqi border.

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Amman Ready To Host PNC, 'Arafat-'Ubaydat Talks

JN271252 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Fu'ad Na'im's dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat met with Yasir 'Arafat today. The talks dealt with the developments in both the Arab and Palestinian arenas and the means of bolstering the steadfastness of the inhabitants in the occupied territories. It has been noticed that 'Arafat has so far avoided commenting on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt. Sources close to 'Arafat said that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] does not want to adopt a declared stand on this topic lest this deepens the discord among Palestinian ranks. Other sources in Amman said that Jordan is ready to host the PNC session if it cannot be held in Algiers. However, the PLO leadership still considers that holding the PNC in Algiers is possible.

PLO Radio on Husayn-'Arafat Meeting in Amman

JN272020 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Jordan's King Husayn in Amman last night. Our correspondent said the two sides exchanged viewpoints on developments in the Arab arena, promotion of coordination between Jordan and the PLO, and means of bolstering the steadfastness of our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Brothers Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member; the PLO representative in Jordan; and Brigadier General Ahmad 'Afanah, chief of staff of the Palestinian forces. On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, General Intelligence Chief Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ali al-Din, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Shawkat Ammad, and Royal Court Secretary General Raja' al-Dajani.

'Arafat's Statements to PETRA, Saudi Magazine

JN272037 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that certain sides are attempting to hamper the convocation of the PNC and that there are serious developments in the Gulf war. In a statement to PETRA, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar described the new Zionist government formed by the Likud and Labor Parties as a war cabinet. Abu 'Ammar said that the new Israeli coalition government under Shim'on Peres is willing to wage war at any time to divert the Israeli public's attention from internal problems. In a statement to the *SAUDI GAZETTE* magazine, which is published in English in Jeddah, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar added that Peres' government is a government of war that threatens the Arab states. He stressed that U.S. policy toward the Arab region will not change after the U.S. presidential election.

AL-RIYADH Interviews 'Arafat on Ties With Syria

GF271710 Riyadh AL-RIYADH in Arabic 26 Sep 84 p 19

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by *AL-RIYADH* correspondent Sulayman al-Nasir — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Nasir] Is there any Saudi mediation between Fatah and Syria?

['Arafat] Yes, there is mediation. His Majesty King Fahd himself had a telephone conversation with President Hafiz al-Asad. After that, Crown Prince 'Abdallah visited Damascus. Also His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Saudi ambassador in Washington, visited Damascus for the same purpose. This indicates His Majesty the king's desire for Arab unity, improving Syrian-Palestinian relations, and his support for the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people. We feel the constant awareness of his majesty the king for the difficult Arab and Palestinian march.

[Al-Nasir] What was the content of the royal message you received in Tunis? Does it concern the results of the Kingdom's contacts?

['Arafat] The message contained two points: A clear stand supporting the Palestinian people and their just cause. This is the Kingdom's constant position and his majesty the king's support for the Palestinian march and the PLO as its legitimate representative. The message also explained the efforts exerted by the Kingdom in this regard. I prefer that we let the results speak for themselves.

[Al-Nasir] Do you accept the Syrian reconciliation conditions?

['Arafat] If they were national conditions, we would accept them, but they are not national conditions for the revolutionaries. We do not yield or surrender to anyone except to God Almighty.

[Al-Nasir] Is there any Iranian mediation between Syria and Fatah?

['Arafat] No, there is nothing like that. However, we received an Iranian invitation to convene the PNC. We welcomed it. We said: "Our aim is that the PNC convenes when the Iraq-Iran war stops so that we can be glad for both the end of the war and the convocation of the PNC."

[Al-Nasir] What superpowers are trying to eliminate the Palestinian people?

['Arafat] The United States, and whatever might be affected by the United States, whether it is an Israeli or an Arab element. This is what Reagan said when he gave the green light to the Israeli army in Lebanon. He said the PLO bases must be dealt with. It is strange that during the past 2 weeks a new U.S. attack has begun led by a speech delivered by President Reagan to a

Jewish organization. In spite of the fact that it was an election year speech, a third of it was dedicated to the PLO, Palestine, and Yasir 'Arafat. Following the speech, some of the Arab and Israeli organs began to attack us and renewed their attcks. Is it not my right to ask what was the reason behind Regan's reference, and the recent attack against the PLO? I leave the Arabic reader to explain it.

Reaction to Resumption of Egypt-Jordan Ties

PFLP Attacks Move

JN272113 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2055 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The PFLP has called for boycotting the Jordanian regime because it embarked on the treasonous step of restoring relations with the Egyptian regime. In a statement issued here today, a Front spokesman denounced the Jordanian regime's move. He affirmed that with this move the regime is trying to join the bandwagon of the capitulationist settlement march initiated by the Camp David regime. The spokesman noted 'Arafat's visit to Amman at this particular time. He affirmed that 'Arafat insists on pursuing his deviant course and that this state of affairs is reminiscent of his ill-omened visit to Cairo. The spokesman said that by making this visit 'Arafat asserts his direct support and backing for the Jordanian regime's serious move. The spokesman called on all honorable and loyal people and national forces to immediately confront 'Arafat's deviation.

Damascus PLO Members Statement

JN271945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Brother members of the PLO Executive Committee residing in Damascus held a meeting at PNC Headquarters in Damascus today under PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum. During the meeting the conferees discussed the results and dangers posed by the Jordanian Government's decision to restore political relations with the regime in Egypt before Egypt is liberated from the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The conferees issued a statement in which they stressed that the Jordanian Government's step in restoring political relations with the Egyptian regime before its liberation from the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is a flagrant violation of the Arab summit resolutions on boycotting the Egyptian regime. The statement points out that the Jordanian Government's step has come after President Reagan's address to the United Nations, in which he reaffirmed his plan and called on the Zionist enemy governement to negotiate with the Jordanian Government.

The statement reiterated the PLO's stand that was expressed by the 16th session of the PNC which rejects all plans that affect the PLO's rights as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The statement called on Arab officials, leaders, and national forces to close their ranks against the attempts to generalize the Camp David accords in the Arab region. It also urged all Palestinian national factions and forces to adopt immediate action to restore the PLO's unity so that it can assume its militant responsibilities on the basis of resisting imperialism and Zionism, building a strategic alliance between the PLO and Syria, and bolstering cooperation with the socialist states, foremost being the friendly USSR.

Participating in the meeting were PLO Executive Committee members Muhammad Khalifah, Ahmad al-Yamani, Muhammad Zuhdi al-Nashashibi, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, and Talal Naji.

RFL on Contacts Between Al-Murabitun, Fatah

NC271133 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] A security report has revealed that intensive meetings are taking place between representatives from the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, and Fatah in Ibrahim Qulaylat's residence on Courniche al-Mazra'ah near 'Abd al-Nasir mosque. The meetings aim at translating the agreement between 'Arafat and Qulaylat into a plan for confronting Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Al-Sa'iqah, and Amal under the cover of Al-Murabitun. In this context, groups of Fatah members have arrived by sea from Tunis. They were ferried in by fishing boats to west Beirut, particularly to Al-Rawshah. These groups were then assigned to Sabra, Al-Fakhani, Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, and Al-Mazra'ah.

Fedayeen Attack Observation Post in Jerusalem

JN271729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist observation in occupied Jerusalem yesterday. Several Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded in the machine gun and hand grenade attack. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the heroic operation but, as usual, did not mention his losses. He said his forces immediately besieged the area and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens. In another development a Palestinian military spokesman denied Zionist enemy claims that an explosive charge was discovered at the scene of the operation and defused.

Resistance Operations in Batir, Lebanon

JN272053 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men launched a lightning attack on a Zionist military patrol while it was passing near the town of Batir in the Al-Shuf region last night. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and hand grenades, killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but declined to mention his losses. As usual, he said that his forces launched an immediate large-scale search campaign for the hero resistance men. However, the campaign was in vain.

KUWAIT

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Comments on U.S. Aid in Mideast

GF261756 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States Proposes...Assistance!"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has noted that "his country will provide assistance to the Middle East countries if they request it" in the framework of the quest for a peaceful solution in the region. The U.S. official made this statement at a time when three U.S. military vessels are of the Lebanese coast following the second devastation of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

The U.S. official did not elaborate on the kind of assistance which the United States intends to provide, or the conditions which Washington requests in return for these glorious humanitarian services. The Arab countries actually have continuously demanded U.S. assistance — since Israel occupied the land of Palestine, made its people homeless, and later occupied Arab territories abutting Palestine, as it is still doing. The United States reacted in a way counter to that; that is, at the Arab request for assistance, it helped Israel and enabled it to oppress the Arabs, humiliate them, and occupy their territories. This assistance — particularly after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon — took the form of extreme frivolity, foolishness, and challenge. In an overt announcement it said it supports the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and it does not want Israel to withdraw from there. In other words, it wants this occupation to be a sword in its hand in order to force the Arabs to resort to and to request assistance. It seems that this is the assistance to which the U.S. secretary of state referred. He wants to remind us that this assistance will be associated with the return of the U.S. fleets to Lebanese waters. In other words, the Arabs have to get ready to be submissive, not only to Israel but also to U.S. gunboats.

Many fear that the U.S. show of power in Lebanese waters may be a prelude to a military operation, like those seen on film or a television program, to be undertaken by the U.S. President in order to stay afloat in the election while confronting the repercussions resulting from the devastation of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. The United States has to look for other means to provide assistance. This can be done through a factual awakening to the bleak and decisive consequences that await the fate of the West in case this frivolity, this aggression, and this grudge against the Arabs continues.

Dailies View Resumption of Egypt, Jordan Ties

AL-SIYASAH Comments

GF271710 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 20

[Political editor's report]

[Excerpt] Political circles have ruled out the possibility that the GCC countries will currently restore diplomatic relations with Egypt separately or unanimously, or at least before the GCC summit conference to be held in Kuwait in November. In their analysis, these circles are united on two points:

1. Such a political stance is likely to be a unified stance adopted by the GCC countries, even though the Sultanate of Oman did not sever its relations with Egypt after Camp David. The adoption of any separate or unanimous stance by the GCC countries will be delayed until the convocation of the summit conference.

2. Another conviction which was expressed in the political circles is that traditionally the GCC countries adopt calm and reserved stances which avoid sudden changes. Consequently, if the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt cannot await the next Arab summit conference in order to reach to a unanimous conclusion, the adoption of a stance in this regard might require further contacts by the GCC with the Palestinian leadership and the rest of the Arab leadership.

These sources expressed their belief that the PLO leadership — considering its internal circumstances and the pressures which are being imposed by some Arab regimes — will not adopt a confrontational stance toward the restoration of Arab relations with Egypt.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Comments

LD280908 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Sep (KUNA) — *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published here today praised "Jordan's decision to resume its diplomatic relations with Egypt" and described that decision as "a step on the right path." President Mubarak's Egypt, it added "has affirmed with practical evidence its desire for solidarity, and through its objective policy it has affirmed that it does not hesitate to adopt stands and policies which fill the substance of Arab unanimity." It pointed out that "we effectively have to admit that the boycott of Egypt during the last 5 years has not succeded in putting an end to the state of groupings and division; on the contrary, the split has increased and its dimensions have widened, and we have reached a stage characterized by confusion, alienation, and the lack of proper vision." "It is natural," it explained, "for the Arabs, during the era of President Mubarak, to make a positive move in the direction of political and diplomatic relations and to correct the march of Arab action and remove the several years' accumulation of fatal strategic mistakes."

The paper went on to say that "the Camp David agreements did not succeed, despite U.S. and Israeli hopes, in isolating Egypt completely and preventing it from contributing to the Arab effort at the political and military levels." It added: "Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the contacts between Cairo and Baghdad are continuous, and the Egyptian military support to Iraq is effective in consolidating the steadfastness of the sister country. Furthermore, the shuttle visits of the Egyptian president's envoys to Arab capitals have made it possible to ensure constant consultation at the highest level concerning the issues of the hour." The paper concluded by describing the decision as "an important measure to correct the equilibirium and to restore the balance which will have direct effects [words indistinct] and the regional and international arenas."

Briefs

ROK President Receives Envoy — Tokyo, Sept 27 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Ambassador to South Korea Ahmad Ghayth was received Thursday by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential palace in Seoul to bid farewell at the close of his mission, a report reaching here said. [Excerpt][*Kuwait KUNA in English 1404 GMT 27 Sep 84 LD*]

OMAN

Deputy Chief of Staff Leaves for ROK

GF280750 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and assistant chief of staff, left Oman today on an official visit to the ROK that will last several days. In an airport predeparture statement to a radio correspondent, Maj Gen Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib said his visit is in response to an invitation from the ROK deputy minister of national defense to take part in the celebration of ROK Armed Forces Day. He said he will hold talks with ROK National Defense Ministry officials on strengthening bilateral cooperation. Maj Gen Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib was seen off by the ROK ambassador to Oman and Defense Ministry officials.

Muscat Welcomes Resumption of Egypt, Jordan Ties

GF261323 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] An official spokesman for the Foreign Ministry has stated that the Sultanate has received with pleasure the decision undertaken by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on restoring political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. Out of its constant conviction of the importance of and the need to restore Egypt to the Arab ranks — owing to its huge weight and effective activity in the field of serving the issues of the Arab nation — the Sultanate of Oman blesses this positive step. This step reinforces Arab solidarity and the supreme Arab interest.

SAUDI ARABIA

Statement Issued on Egypt, Jordan Ties

GF271540 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Commenting on the statement issued by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on its resumption of relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt, a responsible source for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia made the following statement:

His Majesty King Husayn called his Brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today to congratulate him on the anniversary of the new Hegira year. He expressed his wishes that this will be a propitious and a blessed year for everyone and will see the Arab leaders successfully attain unity of ranks and goals. He also commented on the return of the Arab Republic of Egypt to its former kinship and solidarity with the fraternal Arab countries and the end of the Lebanese catastrophe in addition to supporting the Palestinian issue.

King Fahd shared with him these great aspirations which all the governments and peoples of the Arab countries have been avidly looking forward to for a long time. As for the decision made by the Jordanian Government to resume its diplomatic relations with Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia realizes the extremely important role which Egypt plays in the Arab arena. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would like to ascertain its adherence to and respect for the decision made by the Arab nations and the resolutions of the Arab summits. Consequently, it dedicates its well known and constant political principles to maintain the unity of Arab ranks through unaninous decisionmaking. Therefore, if any fraternal Arab country has decided to make a decision or an amendment in keeping with the general interest of political, economic, or social matters, then it is essential to resort to consultation with its fraternal countries through an Arab summit called to discuss its position and expound its view and thus to ensure the maintenance of commitments as defined by the resolutions of the Arab summits. This does not hinder the opportunity for every country to express its views in this regard. This position taken by the Kingdom does not spell out the belittlement of the adherence of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the return of Egypt to the Arab fold. This also does not imply belittlement in its appreciation for the sound policy which His Excellency President Husni Mubarak adopts in his foreign policies.

The Kingdom would like to dedicate its desire to adhere to the Arab summit resolutions, in as much as it is eager to unify the ranks of the Arab nation into one framework and in the same manner, it respects the will of any fraternal Arab country that stems from the background of consultation and exchange of views among the brothers with regard to what attains the desirable aspirations which are the unity of the Arab nation and preservation of dignity. This is not difficult to attain from God.

Spokesman on Ties Resumption

LD272122 Riyadh SPA in English 1914 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Jeddah, Sept 27, SPA — Saudi Arabia reiterated that the Kingdom will abide by Arab summit resolutions and unanimity in tackling the question of resuming relations with Egypt, a Saudi official source said here tonight. Commenting on Jordan's decision to re-establish diplomatic ties with Egypt, the spokesman said while the Government of Saudi Arabia fully realises Egypt's importance and role in the Arab world, Riyadh is determined to continue its policy of respect and commitment to the Arab summit.

If an Arab state wishes to make a decision or an adjustment to serve its public interest in political, economic and social affairs, it has to go back and consult with its sisters in an Arab summit it should call for to explain its viewpoint, the spokesman added. Such a procedure would guarantee adherence to commitments made by Arab summits, the spokesman said.

The spokesman added that "this should not be interpreted as diminishing the [as received] Saudi Arabia's insistence on Egypt's return to the Arab fold nor belittling the sound foreign policy adopted by Egypt's President Husni Mubarak with Arab sisters." The spokesman reiterated the Kingdom's stand to re-establish Arab unity and secure the aspiration and dignity of the whole Arab nation.

The spokesman said King Husayn of Jordan had made a telephone call last Tuesday evening with King Fahd congratulating him on the occasion of the new Hegira (Muslim) year expressing hope to re-establish Arab solidarity and unity and the Saudi monarch expressed hope that God would release [as received] such great expectations, the spokesman added.

Austrian Vice Chancellor Arrives for Visit
GF280826 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Norbert Steger, Austrian vice chancellor and minister of trade, commerce, and industry, arrived in Dhahran today on a 4-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He is leading a trade delegation. He was received on arrival by Bakr Baghdadi, director of the Ministry of Commerce branch in the eastern region; and Sa'id al-Najil, chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the eastern region. During his stay the Austrian minister will hold talks with senior officials on strengthening Saudi-Austrian cooperation in the fields of trade and industry.

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts at UN
LD271303 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, Sept 27, SPA — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred here last night with U.N. Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar on matters of interest to the Kingdom and the Middle East region. During the meeting, which lasted for 30 minutes, Prince Sa'ud was briefed on efforts made by the United Nations in the region. The meeting was attended by Saudi Ambassador to U.N. Samir al-Shihabi. Prince Sa'ud also met separately with foreign ministers of France, the Netherlands and Belgium, Claude Cheysson, Van den Broek and Leo Tindemans, and discussed with them bilateral relations and matters of common interest.

Defense Minister Leaves for France, Brazil
LD221119 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1026 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 27 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, left Jeddah this morning for Paris on a private visit to France. He will then begin an official visit to Brazil.

Riyadh Commentary on Murphy's Mideast Tour
LD271407 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Sep 84

['Abdallah Burhan 'Abdallah commentary]

[Text] The current tour undertaken by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Mideast Affairs Richard Murphy, during which he visited Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and occupied Palestine, comes in the context of a mission described by the American official as an exploratory one and not one for putting forward new initiatives. He said his talks focused on the situation in Lebanon and the withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from southern Lebanon.

High-ranking Lebanese diplomatic sources have described Richard Murphy's shuttle tour in the region as important, stressing that the American official seeks through his consultations in the capitals of the region to discuss matters beyond that of the American Embassy bombing in Aukar [Beirut]. More still: The same sources have hinted that the topic concerns the announcement by the Israeli enemy that it will withdraw as soon as possible from Lebanon, and the method of withdrawal which Washington is planning to implement before the presidential election. In occupied Palestine, Shim'on Peres, the prime minister of the Israeli enemy, said that in the new few weeks his cabinet will set the date for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and that as soon as this date is fixed, it will require 6 to 9 months to conclude the redeployment operation.

The shuttle tour by the American official in the Middle East comes amid reports of an imminent withdrawal of the forces of the Israeli enemy from southern Lebanon due to the violent resistance they are facing on the part of the Lebanese, in addition to the financial burden of the deteriorating Israeli economy caused by the continuous Israeli occupation. The cost of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon is estimated at more than $1 million per day, at a time when the Peres government is trying to trim the military budget.

In addition to all this, the Israeli enemy now realizes the heavy cost in life its troops pay as long as they continue to occupy southern lebanon. This leads one to believe that the massacre perpetrated by the so-called southern Lebanese army, created and armed by Israel, which it carried out recently in a village in southern Lebanon, stresses the difficulties faced by Israel in extricating itself from the quagmire of the occupation of Lebanon.

In this respect, informed political circles have said that the forces of the Lebanese Army will be coordinating their activities and deployment in southern lebanon with UNIFIL, as such an arrangement would enable UNIFIL to play a more significant role in keeping peace in southern Lebanon, given the waning influence of the so-called southern Lebanese army that took part in the recent massacre of 15 persons last Thursday.

The question of an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon has been at the forefront of current political events in the Middle East in talks that Richard Murphy has held and continues to hold with officials during his current tour, the first of its kind since the withdrawal of the American forces from Lebanon last Feb-

ruary. The role of American diplomacy in the Middle East has been frozen since the departure of the Marines from Lebanon and the abolition of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement concluded under U.S. sponsorship.

As noted by political observers, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has expressed great optimism concerning the resumption of the American role in the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon, after the recent visit to Damascus, Beirut, and occupied Palestine by UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart.

Hence, it seems that the current tour of the American official is different from the previous tours made by American envoys Philip Habib, Robert McFarlane, and Donald Rumsfeld, which failed to achieve any significant success on the question of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. However, any success scored by Richard Murphy's current tour would be considered as a gain for President Reagan in the presidential election to be held in November.

UAE

Dailies View Effect of Jordan-Egypt Relations

GF270936 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Sep (WAM) — The newspapers *AL-KHALIJ* and *AL-WAHDAH* have warned that the Jordanian Government's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Egyptian Government is the start of a new era and constitutes a threat to joint Arab action.

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, which is published in Al-Shariqah, says that this decision raises many questions regarding joint Arab action, predominant Arab political inclinations, and the expected results of the decision on the level of Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation concerning the Palestinian question.

The newspaper expects that the Arab summit conference will not be held. It says: "Why should the summit be held if previous decisions, such as the decision to boycott the Camp David accords, are revocable outside the summit?" Concerning the influence on predominant Arab political inclinations, the paper expects this decision to be a declaration of "the reality of some influential but undeclared stands, because it would be expected that a unilateral Jordanian decision of such magnitude to restore relations with Egypt could not have emerged unless precise calculations of its anticipated results on the Arab level were made and unless more accurate calculations were made of any Arab opposition that might arise from this decision."

The paper says that the Egyptian foreign minister saved everybody the trouble of wondering what the results of this decision would be on the level of Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation with regard to the Palestinian question when he pointed out that the decision will help resume the autonomy talks. He then said: "However, this step does not mean that Egypt and Jordan will join the peace talks without the Palestinians."

The paper links what the Egyptian foreign minister said and Mr Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Jordan, which took place rather quickly although it was decided in advance, and says: "If he had met with any opposition to the Jordanian decision, he would have canceled the visit or postponed it." The paper concludes its editorial by saying: "The Jordanian decision is not only a new chasm in the collapsing Arab wall — a matter which efforts and reconciliation conferences can mend — but is a start of a new Arab era which crowns the tragic Arab situation with additional tragedies."

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* expresses hope that the danger of the present stage can be forestalled and that the region will be saved from additional divisions and disagreements in order to reach a unified stand and platform for solidarity and for the achievement of the aspired goals and targets. The paper explains that the Jordanian decision to restore political relations with Egypt "emerged unilaterally, after a collective decision was adopted at the Baghdad summit in 1979 when the majority of the Arab states met and adopted the resolution to sever diplomatic and political relations with Egypt for signing the two Camp David agreements with the Zionist enemy."

The paper stresses that Arab solidarity was and still is a mafor goal sought by the Arab citizen and says: "No one is opposing the confrontation of conspiracies against the Arab nation." The paper then wonders how this solidarity can be achieved while Arab disagreements prevent the accomplishment of any real solidarity and impede efforts to catch the train of unity. It says: "When collective action, which is supposed to be the greater denominator for the nature of Arab resolutions, is transferred into unilateral decisions, extremely effective results — whose positivity or negativity cannot be predicted — will inevitably emerge in the near Arab future." The paper stresses that the Jordanian decision will have repercussions on the official Arab level since it is expected to result in postponing the upcoming Arab summit conference and to create a rift in the collective action due to the division in most of the Arab official stands which are stongly divided on the decision.

PDRY

Iranian Minister Meets President, Departs

LD252016 Tehran IRNA in English 1842 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept 25 IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati left the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen today for Sharjah. In Aden, Besharati delivered a message to the PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i. The message urged the PDRY's backing for Iran's initiative to expel the Zionist regime from the United Nations and other international organisations. Besharati is carrying a similar message for Sharjah leader. He arrived in Aden 24 September, where meetings were also held with that country's ministers of oil, metal and industries.

DFLP's Hawatimah Arrives in Aden 27 Sep
GF280608 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], arrived in Aden on 27 September on a visit to the PDRY that will last several days at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee. In a statement to ANA, Brother Hawatimah said that during his visit he will hold talks with party and government officials on the Palestinian and Arab situations, particularly the situation on the front where the enemy is becoming more bellicose following the formation of a Zionist war cabinet of hawks and the resurgence of U.S. aggressive tendencies demonstrated by the appearance of U.S. warships off the Lebanese coast.

Hawatimah added: These developments make it necessary for us to hold talks and coordinate the joint struggle of the DFLP, the YSP, the Palestinian revolution, the PLO, and the Yemeni revolution. He said his talks will deal with the Aden-Algiers agreement in view of the anxiety of both sides to implement the agreement in order to convene the PNC. There the agreement will be consolidated on political and organizational levels by a series of decisions to ensure the restoration of PLO unity on national and progressive bases — bases that are opposed to U.S. imperialism and expansionist Israel.

In conclusion, Hawatimah said: Our consultations with our comrades in the YSP, and particularly the Political Bureau and its secretary general, will enable us to continue the efforts made during the PDRY-Algerian-Palestinian summit meeting in Algiers on the Algiers-Aden agreement and ways of implementing it. Hawatimah was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau and YSP Central Committee member, and Abu Firas, DFLP representative in Aden.

Resumption of Egypt, Jordan Ties Condemned
GF281136 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official has stated to ANA that the PDRY Government views the Jordanian Government's decision to restore diplomatic and political relations with the Egyptian regime as a unilateral decision by the Jordanian Government that constitutes a departure from the resolutions adopted by Arab summit conferences on the Camp David accords and the Arab stand on these accords. The Jordanian Government's decision expresses readiness to join the U.S. plan to solve the Palestinian question and to disregard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Jordan's decision to restore relations with the Egyptian regime under the canopy of the Camp David policy — a policy that forfeits Arab rights and consolidates subservience to the United States — encourages the consolidation and reaffirmation of the Israeli policy of aggression. Therefore, the PDRY calls for the condemnation of this step and calls for resisting its objectives and the plans for which it is preparing — U.S. plans that will inevitably clash with the struggle of the peoples of the area and their legitimate national goals.

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Mubarak Speech on 'Abd al-Nasir Anniversary
NC281027 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0907 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the 14th anniversary of the death of President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the most gracious and merciful.

Compatriots: Commemorating leaders who led the stage of radical development in the history of their country and peoples is a call to all generations that the great actions which contributed to the construction of man should remain glittering in their minds and hearts. These actions should provide hope, fill hearts with pride, and link the past with the present in a natural interaction that will always be a landmark on the road to the future.

We concentrate our minds and feelings today on the 14th anniversary of the death of the man mourned by the Arab nation and by all the people who struggled and are struggling for their freedom — the immortal leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, who led the 23 July Revolution and led the struggle in the greatest battles that the revolution confronted for the freedom of the land, for man's dignity, for social justice, and for building the Republic of Egypt, which was ruled by one of its sons. It is right to say that since the 23 July Revolution, Egypt has belonged to the Egyptians.

Following the death of 'Abd al-Nasir, the course of development continued to progress, following and protecting this slogan and offering every sacrifice so that Egypt would continue to belong to its sons and to be the master of its will and of its decision-making, free of any restrictions except that of full abidance to the Egyptian people's will, which is the source of all power.

The main pillars of the development created by the 23 July revolution under Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's leadership and the people's support remained solid and firm, and the structure rises high on them through national response to all changes, thus adding to the structure, not reducing it. Although the means are different because of changing conditions, the goal remains the same as was determined by the nation's will; namely, there will be no relinquishment of the purely Egyptian will that decides the future, no concessions over a handful of sacred soil, no transgression of the rights of the toiling people, and no corruption of the mission of social justice.

The 23 July Revolution returned the Suez Canal to its owners, who are the Egyptian people. The 23 July Revolution redistributed agricultural lands so that the destitute could own land, and social justice could be achieved for those who live on the land and reap its fruit. The 23 July Revolution achieved for the productive worker respect for his sweat and effort, ensured his livelihood against any injustice, and social care.

The 23 July Revolution launched violent wars that changed the course of history in this area of the world, the effects of which reached all parts of the Third World. People's liberation became the banner raised by the Egyptian people. The Egyptian people were a strong and silent example that a people's freedom cannot be thwarted by forces of evil and oppression, regardless of the means of oppression and aggression available to these forces.

I will not reiterate all the achievements realized by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir in 18 years — from the inception of the revolution until the death of its leader and vanguard. However, I recount some marks on the road so as to say that the movement for building a free Egyptian citizen has not ceased or receded, but it has continued to surge forward until today, for the sake of a better tomorrow and for the sake of a brighter future.

Each great action has its positive points which make us proud and confident, thus raising our heads high. It has also its negative points which are dictated by the nature of struggle between rigidity and mobility. Views and ideas differ in the field of assessing the positive and negative aspects of a certain action. Assessment and calculation also differ. However, one fact remains, and this is that any decision, agreed upon or not, was an Egyptian decision, not imposed by a foreign capital and one that was only prompted by political, economic, or social considerations.

Brothers, building development is a constant struggle without a time limit, and the burderns of it are not shouldered by the sons of the present generation for the sake of future generation. This is not our course. Our clear course is to constantly link between the past, present, and the future in a flexible movement that comprehends the requirements of a certain period and the changes required in the various phases of development.

What in the not too distant past was good as a cure for a big problem is not necessarily the cure for the same problem later, which is our present stage, or at a future stage which is our near or distant future.

I give as an example the development in the building of democracy. The situation was different at the beginning of the revolution, and different again at several other stages in the life of the revolution. Insistence on social freedom blocked political freedom. Democracy was a special entity in form and substance. This had its effect on the whole economic-socio-political building process.

However, the various circumstances in the stages that followed opened the door for political freedom in a gradual progression until the political system was based on the multiparty system and freedom of expression reached its farthest extent, truly expressing the society's demands and the masses' needs. This radical change was not simple or easy, but it was a difficult course which encountered obstacles and negativism. However, the natural interaction between actual demands and new practices has pushed the experiment, under the masses' conscious control, on the correct path. To be accurate, I will say to the sound beginning of the correct path.

The masses truly began to feel that their primary duty is making the practicing of democracy a means to protect them and the shield to defend them. Perhaps the most important thing that distinguished the transformation from the revolutionary legitimacy to the constitutional legitimacy is that it was not a formal,

or fabricated, or deceiving transformation by raising slogans. It was an earnest, natural, and true transformation which progressed without adventurous leaps. The strides were however, firm, stable, and solid until we arrived today at what we must be proud of and what we must preserve. All eyes in the Arab area, and outside it, are focused on us. They can only vouch that Egypt is the pioneer; Egypt, which is leading the march of development toward building a free productive man in a free and productive society by the free will and ideas of its sons.

Brothers and sisters, while we are celebrating this anniversary of leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, we thank God that we are enjoying stability, that we are abiding by the rule of the law in deeds, not in words, that the freedom of the Egyptian man is a bright truth in our life, that there is no infringemeent on man's right to work, or on his property, or his lawful activity, and that the struggle between opinion and counteropinion is maintained without any restriction on any view exercised within the framework of legitimacy and the rule of the law.

We thank God that no flag was lowered, but that honest hands were extended to carry all flags and to progress daily toward achieving the national goals with faith, seriousness, sincerity, and accomplishment while respecting justice and abiding by duty.

We implore God, whose wisdom is revered and whose will is glorified, to implant in our hearts the feelings of faith and allegiance. Faith is the exemplary value in building man. A man without allegiance is a man without a present or a future. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Mubarak Praises King Husayn's 'Bold Step'

NC280950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0932 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) — In statements to Egyptian and foreign journalists today, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said the restoration of relations with Jordan is regarded as a bold step by King Husayn on the sound path of Arab harmony. This step thus helps to channel all Arab efforts in the right direction; namely, toward a solution to the Palestinian issue.

In statements following a visit to the tomb of the late leader Jamal 'abd al-Nasir, Mubarak said: As I said in the presidential statement, we have had enough of abuse and condemnations, because these things will lead to nothing other than estrangement.

Ghali Receives New Soviet Ambassador Belonogov

NC271230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Aleksandr Belonogov, the new Soviet ambassador to Cairo. The meeting served to acquaint the two officials on Belonogov's assumption of his new post in Cairo. During the meeting, also attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, Ghali and Belonogov discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral relations.

Chadian Envoy Arrives With Message for Mubarak

NC280533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Mahamat Nouri, personal envoy of Chadian President Hissein Habre, arrived in Cairo last night carrying a message from the Chadian president to President Husni Mubarak. In a statement to MENA, the Chadian official praised the relations of friendship between Egypt and Chad. He said Egypt has always supported the Chadian people.

AFP: AL-WAFD Reports 3-Day Prison Rebellion

NC271242 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, Sep 27 (AFP) — Seven prisoners were taken to hospital after a three-day revolt at the Al-Hadrah jail in Alexandria, the Egyptian weekly *AL-WAFD*, newspaper of the liberal opposition, reported today. About 1,300 prisoners took part in the rebellion, which started last Friday with a brawl between prisoners and ended when police moved in with tear gas on Sunday, the paper said.

President Addresses Egyptian Delegation

JN271823 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1505 GMT 27 Sep 84

["Text" of speech by President Saddam Husayn during meeting with group of Egyptians in Baghdad on 27 September — recorded]

[Text] I would like to welcome the sons of Egypt, Arab Egypt, which has a glorious history. When we meet with Arab brothers from everywhere, it is only natural to remember the principles from which we proceed. These principles are as simple as our ordinary people, the ordinary Egyptian citizen in Egypt's countryside and cities, as well as in Iraq's cities and countryside, Syria's cities and countryside, and everywhere in the Arab homeland.

These ordinary citizens express these simple principles by saying that they are members of one family, members who are located in Morocco, Egypt, Iraq, or in Palestine. Since the sons of the same family are equal in terms of human worth, the Arab family, regardless of the place of residence of its members and their remoteness from Iraq, will always remain close to Iraq. This applies to Egypt, Palestine, and other Arab countries.

Among the same sons, however, some are more favored and are closer to our hearts than others. We would not be committing a national fault if we say that our meeting with the Arab sons in Egypt has special flavor. This is the case because we harbor pleasant memories of Egypt, including personal memories. As you know, I lived in Egypt for more than 3 years. I am well versed in the Egyptian dialect. [applause] I thank God that the years I spent in Egypt taught me about the spirit and essence of this people, which is deeply rooted in history. No Arab can discover this unless he lives in Egypt and deals with the Egyptians directly.

When we review history to see how glories have been achieved, how civilizations have progressed, and how serious policies have been adopted to allow life throughout history to continue its progress, we find that Iraq and Egypt have always been among the pioneers. Therefore, when we give Egypt a special place, we do not proceed from emotional, intrinsic, and incremental considerations, but from a historical concept of Egypt's role in the nation.

Brothers, when you also speak about Iraq in the same manner that we speak about you, you do so because you, too, realize that Iraq has played a unique humanitarian and national role throughout history.

We thank God for making Iraq and Egypt constitute a humanitarian national whole, as well as one family. This is a great gain for the Arab nation and for every sincere person from the Atlantic to the Gulf. Lofty values are mobilized in times of distress while the Arab nation carries out a sound evaluation of every part of the Arab nation on the basis of a mobilization of pan-Arab values. From this premise, we look confidently to the future, because the principles continue to exist despite all the international conspiracies against them. By these principles, I mean the principles of one family, the Arab nation.

As you know, there was much talk in the Egyptian command in 1973 about the decisive years, months, and days to the point that political quarters in the Arab homeland were saying that it seemed that no decision would be made to confront the aggression with weapons. In those circumstances, an Egyptian envoy came to us with two specific requests. The first was for a certain type of aircraft, the Hunter plane. These planes at the time had a longer range than the planes that were in Egypt. This is in addition to the TU-22 and the Badger. There were no TU-22 planes in Egypt, only the Badger. This plane had a long range, but was techically inferior if confronted by the antiaircraft guns it had to face. The Iraqi Hunter had great firepower and a long range, and its pilots had been efficiently trained. The brothers in Egypt knew all these facts.

The Egyptian envoy also sought to obtain a number of (?R-13) missiles, whose range is approximately 300 km. At that time, Egypt's relations with the USSR were not good. The request for the planes was no problem because they were Iraqi, but the request for the long-range missiles was embarrassing because the missiles are Soviet missiles, and Egypt's relations with the USSR were not that good. We immediately told them that we would supply the planes and the missiles, in spite of the fact that Mustafa Barzani at that time was active in his suspect and treasonous role in northern Iraq.

We said that with respect to the missiles we would not be revealing a secret, because these missiles were in Egypt despite the fact that relations between Egypt and the USSR were not good. We did not believe the USSR would tell us that we revealed their secrets, as these missiles were in Egypt to start with. Therefore, we resorted to pan-Arab logic and told them that we would supply them with the missiles.

We are glad that your brothers, the sons of the Euphrates and the Tigris, fought in the 1973 war on the two fronts at the same time — on the Egyptian front and on the Syrian front. They fought with the same principles with which you are now fighting, that is, in defense of Iraq, which is Arab land. These principles are as simple as this; they are not complicated. That's why, when they left to fight in Egypt, it was as if they were fighting in defense of Baghdad. This is your case now.

The hostile Zionist media in the West and in the East — I mean the Tel Aviv and Tehran media — attempted to distort the facts on the principles the Egyptians adopt in defending Iraqi soil. They said that Egyptians are forcibly taken to the front. However, this conspiracy failed because the fighting did not last weeks or days to deceive the listeners.

This is a lie. The fighting has been going on for years. The Egyptians have continued to fight in defense of the land of Arabism and have harbored the same principles for years. The formations of the Popular Army and Arab volunteers... [sentence incomplete] This big lie failed. The objective of this lie was to isolate the Iraqis and the Egyptians from their common principles — the principles of the one family.

The latest group of Arab volunteers (?asked) the number of Egyptian and other Arab volunteers. They asked for a percentage. We determined that the percentage of Egyptians in the latest

group of Arab volunteers exceeds 80 percent or even more, perhaps 82 or 83 percent. The remainder are other Arab volunteers.

This fact is being hammered into the heads of those who want to divide this nation. This is the principle. The sons of Egypt, which is many miles away, are fighting for Iraq. No one can say that they are not fighting for the same principles that they fought for in defense of the Nile soil. They are the same principles, principles of the one family and the one country.

However, not all members of the one family are the same. One might be generous and another might be a miser, even if they are born to the same mother. One might be brave and the other a coward. One might be tall and another short. Therefore, it is not shameful for the nation, which numbers more than 140 million, to contain dwarves, such as Hafiz al-Asad, who commits foolish deeds and treason to the extent that you talked about it at a meeting like this one. The nation's enemies are trying to highlight these bitter facts at the expense of other decisive facts.

They say there is no greater proof of the Arab nation's deteriorating situation than the existence of people who claim to be Arabs but nonetheless support the foreigner in order to make it easier for him to occupy Arab land, humiliate an Arab people, and usurp the freedom and sovereignty of some Arabs. However, We say to them: Yes, this is a fact. However, there are other sons of this nation who out of thier desire, enthusiasm, and determination are fighting outside official channels alongside the Iraqis in defense of the eastern flank of this nation. These are the principles. These are the seeds of life which will undoubtedly shine and bear fruit in favor of the Arab nation everywhere.

One of the Iranian leaders made a speech 2 days ago. In my opinion, he was inciting the Iraqis. He said that the Iraqi Government and leadership supplies Egypt with oil. Of course, this is not true. I wish we had the ability to supply Egypt with oil. What is Egypt? Egypt is a most beautiful country. There is no difference between Iraq and Egypt. I wish we had the capability to supply Egypt with oil and money. I wish we could supply Yemen, Mauritania, Sudan, and others. In this way we would be expressing only a fraction of our principles. What really expresses these principles is if we sacrifice our blood in Mauritania, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan when they face danger and when they need the blood of the Iraqis to defend the common objectives of the Iraqis and the members of the one family in the Arab homeland. [applause]

This unsuccessful creature in Iran [Khamenei] is the head of a state. He calls himself a head of state although he knows we know that he does not exercise power; he only exercises his big mouth against Iraq because he wants to appease their great charlatan [Khomeyni]. He may even cover up some of the cards that we know of and some of his correspondence with Syria and with other sides. The great charlatan of Qom might know something about all this. He appeases the charlatan by attacking Iraq and by making big statements about continuing the war. We have not replied to this throughout this period, not out of fear, but because their talk has become meaningless, worthless. So that they will not be deluded, however, we tell them, their great charlatan and their smallest charlatan: If you want a duel, we are equal to it. Let them come. They will face a situation that they have not witnessed throughout the previous fighting. [applause]

We have said on previous occasions that we are equal to humanitarian calculations that are related to our conscience — to use every possible means to prevent bloodshed in order to achieve our principles. We used to wish that they would not attack and be fair. However, at the current and long-term level of military and political calculations, we wish they would attack. In order not to keep them waiting too long, we say to them now that we challenge them to attack Iraq.

We challenge them in the name of the Iraqi people and all fighters, who are firmly carrying their rifles, who have their eyes open at the front, and who have told us directly that they are disappointed that the Iranians are not attacking. They want these charlatans to attack so that they can teach them the lessons they deserve. We say to them in the name of everyone that we challenge them to attack Iraq. They will find what catastrophe awaits them, God willing. [applause]

As for the lessons that some charlatans went to discuss in Damascus whenever the war assumes another dimension — they attempt to wage the war for obvious aims — we say to them they have heard these lessons before, but in vain.

In September they deluded them into believing that, if their Army approached the borders and if they penetrated a few kilometers into Iraqi soil, the regime would fall and they, the Tehran regime and those who oppressing their people in Syria, would share the spoils, God forbid. All dreams were disappointed and their calculations were wrong, not to mention their intentions.

The Damascus rulers hope Iraq will collapse today rather than tomorrow. The Tehran rulers wish to dominate all of Iraq in order to turn it into a humiliated satellite of their insane regime.

However, with their ill intentions and their deteriorating capabilities, they should realize what the ordinary Iranians realized — that regardless of the intentions these dreams will not be achieved, God willing. They can only abandon their ill intentions, wicked motives, and frustrated dreams and choose the course of peace — the only course that will save them from the catastrophe they are approaching, God willing.

This man who calls himself the president of the Republic in Iran criticizes those who say that ending the war will enable them to devote themselves to building Iran. He says to them: No. The war started because those who waged it — he regards us as the ones who started it — do not want the Iranians to build. Therefore, we must continue the war if we are concerned about construction.

Such false claims show the wretched state of the people who call themselves great leaders in Iran. Moreover, there is the fabrication that Iraq supplies Egypt with oil. I have said that I wish we had the oil to supply Egypt. This is not an insult; it is flattery, according to our thinking. The question the Iranian people must ask is: At what price does the regime supply the Damascus ruler with oil? Why?

We are not party to small brokers in suspect markets. We do not bargain on principles. [applause] The leader or ruler is required to say everything that he knows. However, it is shameful to say something contrary to what he knows. If I am asked by a journalist about a certain identity, I must not lie. However, I can ask him to answer that question. But for some people who are presidents of countries to tell lies — you can imagine the state they have reached. Those whom you have described as Arabs have reached a worse state. That means they are bigger liars.

Thus, brothers, it is always more difficult to climb up than to climb down. Climbing down means rolling down; it does not require any strength. You only need to give up and roll downhill. However, climbing up requires strong legs, backs, and minds, as well as psychological and practical preparedness.

Our nation has never had the tendency to climb down and deteriorate. Its characteristic has been to climb and deservedly sit at the top. Climbing to the top means sacrifice. He who seeks glory must sacrifice.

Why is there such a frenzied onslaught? Why has the atmosphere of war been created? Why did Iran carry out the aggression against Iraq? Why does Iran continue to sound the drums of war and express the intentions of evil, expansion, and aggression on the 5th year of the war? The reason is that the nation's enemies continue to believe that the sources of the shining candles must be extinguished.

From these positions that are clear to everyone emerged the new situation in Iraq. Their most important target is the new psychological state of mind of every Arab that is related to the climbing that is taking place in Iraq and the psychological and mental state of mind of the Iraqis.

They used to say that the Arab cannot fight. They do not talk about this topic with amazement but within the framework of backwardness. They say the Arab is backward in his concept of patriotism and pan-Arabism and that is why he cannot fight. The Egyptian soldier surprised them when he crossed the Suez Canal in 1973.

That's why they did their best to distort the image of this new Arab personality, whether through the Deversoir events or through political solutions. As soon as the formation of the Iraqi individual began to take place in accordance with sound foundations, and as soon as this process was underway, a decision was made to destroy this new construction. Those who were responsible for the computers committed several mistakes, like the mistakes they committed when they imagined that in view of the state of affairs prevailing over it, in addition to the unrest in the north caused by Mustafa Barzani and the deterioration of relations between Iraq and Syria, the Iraqi Army would not participate in the battle.

However, they found that Iraq had become part of the militant state on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts. [applause] They also took us lightly when, in 1972, we said that if the oil companies do not give us our rights, we will be compelled to regain them. They ridiculed us and said: This is something which is out of your reach if you decide to act.

They were surprised by the nationalization. They were stunned when we nationalized oil belonging to the most powerful monopolistic companies in the world, whether U.S., British, Dutch, or French. They also were surprised by many other battles.

They started to distract Egypt when Egypt began its second 5-year plan. They do not want Egypt to build itself. They also sought to suspend construction in Iraq and to undermine the Iraqi, who is our most valuable asset. They tried to deprive the Iraqi of his freedom, convince him that his freedom depended on them, and that his progress would be achieved if he obtained benefits for others and not for Iraq. They also wanted the Iraqi women to look down at her men and despise them because they did not defend Iraq well. They also wanted to wipe out any hope that the Iraqi child might harbor and any ray of light that might illuminate Iraq's future.

They wanted to do this to telll the Arabs: Look, this is Iraq. They also wanted to tell the Arabs: You cannot fight well because you do not believe in patriotism as we do. Stop speaking about national principles which do not exist. By this, Iraq would become a frustrated entity, devoid of any readiness to build and defend the edifice. They hoped the foreigner would be able to exploit our resources while we took the crumbs. Their hopes have been frustrated with God's help and the determination of the Arabs and the Iraqis.

Brothers, you blessings and your sincere feeling have the same effect as the gun in forward trenches. [applause] Brothers, this is how we view the feelings and stands of every Arab from the Atlantic to the Gulf. We hear Arabs in Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, or in Damascus shout that they support Iraq. We consider the stands of Arab citizens whose circumstances do not permit them to fight on Iraq's side, but who express their readiness to do so and are determined to champion principles, as being equal to the stand of the Iraqi fighter who holds the gun in the forward trenches to confront the aggression and the aggressors. We proceed in this assessment from our understanding of the meaning of the historical value of this Arab stand.

God willing, the Iraqis will not disappoint you. The qualities you attribute to the Iraqis exist in every Arab when the same circumstances are made available to him and when a similar situation dictates that he adopt a similar stand.

Anyone who does not believe this must ask the Arab volunteers, 80 percent of whom are Egyptians, the following: Why do you fight on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland? Why do you come from the Nile Valley to defend Iraqi territory? The reply of the Egyptians and other Arabs will reflect the true stand of the Arab nation if it is allowed to express itself as it wants to. This is our nation, not that of Hafiz al-Asad. God willing, the victory will come because this is a reality which is buried deep down in the spirit of the Iraqi child, and Arab citizens are ready to sacrifice for the sake of principles. [applause]

Greetings to the sons of Egypt, the dear sons of the Arab nation in which they have a special place. What we expect from Egypt is related to the hopes we pin on it in the future. Welcome. [applause]

Communique No 1,601 on 26-27 Sep War Activities

JN271703 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1647 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,601 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With the spirit of our great ancestors and the genuineness of their glorious history, the sons of our great people and our valiant Armed Forces continue to defend justice, the homeland, and the nation's values against the Khomeyniite expansionist designs. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded several enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra with all types of weapons, scoring effective hits, killing four, wounding many others, and destroying two infantry positions and one observation post, whose occupants were hit. Our forward units also destroyed one enemy hardware stockpile and set fire to military hardware and several enemy positions.

2. One of our forward units pounded an enemy observation post opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying it and detonating one hardware stockpile.

3. One personnel position was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 September 1984

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Thailand

JN280935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Sep (INA) — Iraq and Thailand signed an agreement for cooperation and trade exchange here today. The agreement was signed on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and on the Thai side by the deputy minister of trade.

Hasan 'Ali arrived in Bangkok from Jakarta on an official visit in response to an invitation from the Thai Government. The Iraqi minister held talks today with the Thai deputy prime minister on bilateral relations and the Iraqi-Iranian war. The Iraqi minister also held talks today with Koson Krairoek, Thai minister of commerce, on the same topics.

AL-SIYASAH Reports Changes in Communist Party

GF271700 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 21

[Text] The dangerous development which occurred during the ordinary general meeting of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee cannot pass without being analyzed by a number of observers and local politicians. The important leadership changes were an internal coup brought about by the increasing political significance of those leaders who gained power.

It is unusual that three members of the Central Committee were dismissed, and Baqir Ibrahim Musavi — who was considered to be the party's theoretican and the one who solved the party's many crises — was removed from membership of the Political Bureau. The issue of Baha' al-Din, who left the party and headed a dissident group, has its dangerous aspects. No doubt it will create a crisis during the fourth national conference of the party scheduled to convene shortly.

The recent changes were the outcome of the potential escalation of the Kurdish movement which controls the leadership and is trying to remove the moderate national Arab elements from local and international political developments. It is clear that the stand toward the defense of the homeland is the most important issue currently inside the Central Committee and one of the strongest reasons for the changes in June.

King Husayn Receives Egypt's Al-Baz 27 Sep

JN271432 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Amman, 27 Sep (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received Dr Usamah al-Baz, first secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the Egyptian president's political office, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting, which included a working dinner, was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat. It was also attended by Ihab Wahbah, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Receives Mubarak Message

JN271700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Dr Usamah al-Baz, first secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the Egyptian president's political office, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting, which included a working dinner, was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Zayd ibn Shakir, and Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Ihab Wahbah.

A responsible source at the Royal Hashemite Court said that Dr al-Baz conveyed a message to King Husayn from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message contains thanks and high appreciation from the Egyptian president, people, and government for Jordan's wise and brave step under His Majesty King Husayn regarding the restoration of diplomatic and political relations with Arab Egypt — a step that strengthens the pan-Arab approach and serves Arab issues, foremost being the Palestine question and the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

Dr al-Baz briefed King Husayn on the Egyptian evaluation of the course of developments in the Arab world and their interaction with the international arena.

King Husayn asked Dr al-Baz to convey his greetings and appreciation to President Mubarak and the fraternal Egyptian people. He stressed that the Jordanian step was only an expression of Jordan's belief and commitment to the unity of Arab action and solidarity and to Egypt's role in contributing to the unity of the Arab stand and joint destiny.

Makes Statement, Departs 28 Sep

JN281131 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Amman —Dr Usamah al-Baz, first secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the Egyptian president's political office, left Amman this morning after a short visit to Jordan. Dr al-Baz met with His Majesty King Husayn and conveyed to him a message from His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The message contains thanks and high appreciation from the Egyptian president, people, and government for Jordan's brave stand under His Majesty King Husayn regarding the restoration of political and diplomatic relations with Arab Egypt.

In a statement to Jordan television, Dr al-Baz said: I had the honor of meeting His Majesty King Husayn and was very glad that we were able to resume consultations. He said: I came as an envoy from President Husni Mubarak. I conveyed a message of solidarity, friendship, and fraternity between Egypt and Jordan to his majesty the Jordanian monarch from President Mubarak. He added: It was obvious through the meeting and the talks with his majesty the king, the prime minister, and the ministers that there is but one joint stand between the two countries, and that the Egyptian people support with all their resources dear Jordan with whom we are connected by strong ties.

Renewal of Ties With Egypt Prompts Comment

Sharaf Interviewed

JN271557 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Amman, 27 Sep (PETRA) — Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf has said that Jordan's stand on the Camp David agreements has not changed. Jordan rejects these agreements and any partial agreements. She said that Jordan continues to call for a comprehensive settlement in the region based on the international legitimate authority and UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 242.

In a statement to Jordan Radio, Mrs Sharaf added that the Camp David treaty did not tackle various aspects of the Palestinian issue, foremost of which are the Palestinian homeland issue, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and their right to establish their entity on their own land.

She said that the restoration of relations with Egypt came in light of an objective assessment of Egypt's stands on Arab issues since President Husni Mubarak assumed power. The Egyptian political course began to return to the Arab nation's ranks and to interact with the Arab nation's causes and future. This stand was clearly manifested in Egypt's opposition to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, its support for Iraq in defense of the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, and its opposition to the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The information minister said that Egypt's return to shouldering its major role cannot be relinquished, to leave Israel to deal unilaterally with Egypt and individual Arab countries. Thus, the Jordanian decision came to reinforce Egypt's pan-Arab role and remove it from the isolation Israel is trying to maintain around the great sister country. Moreover, this decision is a brick in building Arab solidarity, which is regarded as the principal pillar of current Jordanian policy.

The minister added that those who base their stands on the enemy's reactions must be aware of the dangers of the current stage. They must also endeavor to build an Arab stand devoid of

political haggling. The continuing state of paralysis and stagnation in the Arab stand is the most dangerous weakness threatening the entire Arab destiny and future. Mrs Sharaf said: We must adopt an open-minded attitude toward the future and clearly understand the concept of joint Arab action. We must unite our ranks and mobilize all that is positive to support the unified stand from a pan-Arab standpoint.

She reaffirmed Jordan's adherence to its call for an international conference to settle the Palestinian issue and the Middle East conflict with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestinians and the big powers concerned with the security and stability of the region and world peace. This means working under an international umbrella to attain a comprehensive, just solution based on the international legitimate authority and Resolution 242 in order to acknowledge Palestinian rights. The minister indicated that the resumption of Egyptian- Jordanian relations will bolster efforts aimed at convening this conference. Thus, we will have taken a step forward in this regard.

She said that Jordan rejected the Camp David agreements because they represented a separate solution aimed at isolating an individual Arab side without achieving the comprehensive settlement for which we have always aspired and sought to achieve. The minister said: We in Jordan do not and will not deal with any policy aimed at isolating any Arab country or allowing any Arab sides to stand in for the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO. We also reject any solution based on the concept of force, expansion, and occupation. She added that such solutions will not lead to peace but to further extremism and wars.

She indicated that the restoration of normal Egyptian-Jordanian relations will not affect the coordination talks between Jordan and the PLO. On the contrary, this move will represent a positive factor in supporting the Palestinian issue, bolstering joint steps to support the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories, and ultimately joining a march that will assure us that the Palestinian people's legitimate right to return and their right to self- determination will be restored.

Al-Qadhdhafi Criticized

JN280832 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Courageous Decision To Confront Those Who Pose as Trustees," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: After Jordan decided to restore diplomatic relations with Arab Egypt, we expected some contorted and unrealistic reaction in the Arab arena. The Jordanian decision was the result of a Jordanian conviction that Egypt's absence and its continued separation from its nation is another unjustifiable loss imposed on our nation and on Egypt. The Jordanian decision stems from an objective assessment of Egypt's stands under President Mubarak and of Egypt's significant position in reinforcing Arab solidarity — a position that was transformed by those who claim to be trustees over our nation into a comedy which our enemies ridicule and which our friends regret, and into a chaos which help our enemies peddle their plans aimed at destroying the Arab personality and dividing Arab territory in the service of foreign forces.

SAWT AL-SHA'B says: Among all Arab regimes, the Libyan regime should be the last to mourn Arab solidarity. The Libyan colonel calls on the Arab world to impose an immediate boycott on Jordan because he believes that the Jordanian decision endangers the Arab League and the Arab summit resolutions. The paper asks: When was the Libyan regime ever a part of Arab solidarity? When was Colonel al-Qadhdhafi a part of Arab consensus and Arab summit resolutions? By its behavior, practices, repudiation of Arab consensus and support, and its conspiracies against most of its Arab fraternal countries this regime represents a disavowal of the Arab nation, a conspiracy against its solidarity, and a determination to fragment its efforts in delusive battles which serve only our enemies. Col al-Qadhdhafi wants to isolate Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, and Iraq from the Arab nation. The only alternative to isolating half the Arab nation is his acrobatic policies and stands, through which he squandered his country's resources in quixotic battles which do not serve this nation's causes.

SAWT AL-SHA'B adds: We want to ask the Libyan regime, whose leaders believe that they are trustees over this nation: What has Libya offered for our nation's causes? Has the destruction of Libyan bridges with the Arab world served Arab solidarity? Has the destruction of Arab relations in northern Africa served Arab solidarity? Has the split in the PLO served Arab solidarity? Have hostility to Arab Iraq and supplying Iran with arms and funds to strike at the Iraqi people served Arab solidarity? Has the support for Ethiopia to strike at Somalia and the Eritrean revolution served Arab solidarity? Have squandering Libya's resources in acts of terrorism and conspiracies and liquidating opponents served Arab solidarity? We can say that the Libyan regime's behavior has never served Arabs, thus it cannot mourn summit resolutions or the Arab consensus.

SAWT AL-SHA'B continues: Al-Sadat, his era, and his policies have gone. Today, Egypt is tackling Al-Sadat's legacy and is facing the enemy's intransigence and blackmail. It needs all the Arabs to support it to regain its position in the Arab nation.

SAWT AL-SHA'B concludes: Egypt's absence allowed those who claim to be trustees to impose their hegemony over the potentials of this nation. It is time this nation woke up from its sleep to confront the future challenges, particularly Egypt, with all its long and bitter experience and potentials not possessed by others. Israel dreams of isolating Egypt, which comprises one-third of the nation. Similarly, the petty ones, who believe that Egypt's return constitutes a danger to their dreams and suspected roles in the Arab arena, also dream of isolating Egypt.

Arabs Need Egypt, Not Vice Versa

JN271215 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "End of the Fiction"]

[Text] The resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt lays to rest, to some extent, the fiction of the Arab boycott of Egypt. If

the boycott has shown anything, it has been that the Arabs need Egypt more than Egypt needs the Arabs. It is noteworthy that the break in diplomatic relations meant very little in practical terms, as bilateral trade, labour, education, tourism and military relations were maintained between Egypt and most of the other Arab states. In some cases, such as Iraq, bilateral ties increased in recent years.

In other words, the boycott was symbolic, and we have grown up sufficiently in recent years to recognise that drowning men don't clutch at symbols.

Though the Arab world is not all drowning, most of it is doing little better than treading water. We are getting nowhere fast, either on the war front or the peace front.

We see Egypt not necessarily as the source of our salvation, but more as an essential link in the long road back to more coherent inter-Arab ties. It may work, it may not.

It also noteworthy that the reasons for which the Arabs first broke ties with Egypt in 1979 have not really changed. The Camp David peace treaty with Israel is still there.

Egypt and Israel have exchanged embassies, and touristic and trade ties are in force. It is true that President Mubarak has taken a more strict and deliberate posture towards the Israelis, but the Israeli flag still flies over Cairo. So what?

Good question. So what does it matter if Israel and Egypt have diplomatic ties? The rest of the Arabs have been unable to do anything about it.

Egypt is committed firmly to its Camp David peace treaty, if at a low level of enthusiasm when it comes to the kisses and bearhugs that President al-Sadat favoured for the benefit of American television producers more than for his own people.

To restore relations is simply to recognise reality. A symbolic boycott seems to have resulted in no practical value. Playing footsies with Egypt is an impractical and slightly undignified long-term proposition, though it worked well for a few years.

The big question remains unanswered: With or without Egypt, what do the Arabs propose to do about turning around the trend of immobility and directionlessness that has defined their regional and global policies for so long. The question cannot be answered in Cairo.

Husayn Calls Parliament to Session 1 Oct

JN271319 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Royal Decree issued in Amman on 27 Sep 84]

[Text] We, Husayn, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Paragraph One, Article 78 of the Constitution, decree the following: The Parliament is called to an ordinary session on Monday, 1 October 1984.

Prime Minister Receives Yasir 'Arafat

JN271442 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Amman, 27 Sep (PETRA) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office at the Prime Ministry this afternoon. The talks dealt with means of bolstering the steadfastness of kinfolk in the occupied territories.

Japan To Implement Valley Irrigation Project

JN280944 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Sep 84 p 1

['Afifah al-Kaluti dispatch]

[Text] Amman — A group of Japanese experts is currently visiting Jordan to evaluate economically and technically the second phase of the southern Jordan Valley irrigation project. Dr Eng Mundhir Haddadin, chairman of the Jordan Valley Authority, said that the purpose of this project is to irrigate 60 square km of the southern Jordan valley area by exploiting water from Wadi al-Mawjib and the flood waters of Wadi al-Hasa. Haddadin added that the project includes establishing a water pipeline [naqil lil miya] on a diversion dam to be established on Wadi al-Mawjib, and another pipeline to carry the water to the southern Jordan Valley area up to Wadi Khinzirah, 73 km away. Another dam will be built on the Al-Tannur site on Wadi al-Hasa with a 12 million cubic km capacity. The project also includes a network of pipelines to distribute water among the farmers. Haddadin said that the project will cost 55 million Jordanian dinars to be paid by both Jordan and the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government's share will be 24 million dinars. Haddadin said that the Jordanian Government is currently holding contacts to obtain contributions to finance Jordan's share of the cost. These contacts are being made with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Saudi development fund, and the Kuwaiti fund for Arab economic development.

Western Embassies on Alert; Attack 'Imminent'
LD271735 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanon — I have just this minute learned that there is an alert in several Western embassies. These embassies have been placed on maximum alert after the Lebanese authorities announced that an attack similar to that committed last week against the annex of the U.S. Embassy is imminent. That is all we know for the moment.

Egyptian Embassy Roads Cut
NC272109 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Security forces cut all roads leading to the Egyptian Embassy in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' an hour ago where a Mercedes bearing license number 472390 was parked in a suspicious way. The military sappers were recalled to check the car.

Beirut Radio Reports Murphy's Arrival 28 Sep
NC281201 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, arrived in Beirut and is expected to meet with President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Army Opens Fire on Gunboats Off Ra's Beirut
NC271600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] We have just received a report that the Lebanese Army opened fire at 1600 today at gunboats that came near the shore of Ra's Beirut. The gunboats were forced to retreat.

Israeli warplanes flew over Beirut at 1500 today.

Patrol Fires on Boat
NC280503 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0445 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] An unidentified boat tried to approach the Al-Rawshah coast near the Maryland coffeeshop [in West Beirut] at 0500 today.

A 6th Brigade patrol spotted the boat and opened fire. The boat fired two rounds toward shore, one of which hit a fishing boat, killing one person and wounding another, who was taken prisoner by the crew of the unidentified boat. The other round hit the beach.

A 6th Brigade soldier was also wounded in the exchange of fire.

Three boats had been spotted opposite the Al-Na'imah coast at 0445. It was one of these boats that went to the Al-Rawshah coast, where it clashed with the 6th Brigade.

Army Reportedly Fires on PSP Positions
NC281154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The regime's Army continues to attack our national areas. Members of the Army stationed in Suq al-Gharb have been opening sniper fire on Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] positions in Kayfun and Baysur since 1300. The regime's Army also opened fire on the Baysur-Beirut Road this morning.

Palestinian Gunmen Kill 3 Army Personnel
NC272120 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Gunmen from the Palestine Liberation Army and from the township of Miryatah can now be seen taking up positions around the Christian township of Kafr Hata in the Zgharta district.

Earlier today, Palestinian gunmen from Miryatah killed three Lebanese Army personnel in an ambush on a secondary road between Kafr Hata and Rish'in.

The three Army martyrs are: Andrey Fawwam, Joe Fawwam, and Joseph Sulayman.

Amal Forces To Watch Muragha Group Movements
NC271221 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] In West Beirut, Amal Movement gunmen released citizen Ilyas Antoine Ra'd, who was kidnapped earlier this morning as he was crossing [into West Beirut] on his way to work in the Bank of Lebanon and whose Mercedes 230, bearing license number 879866, was stolen.

Amal Movement gunmen had set up a roadblock on the western side of Fu'ad Shihab bridge and searched cars crossing the bridge.

Meanwhile, an Amal Movement source has expressed anxiety about increasing movements by Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group in the [southern] suburb, especially in the Burj al-Barajinah camp, Bi'r al-'Abd, and the area extending from Sabra to Bi'r al-'Abd.

In the meantime, Yasir 'Arafat dissenters have insisted on freedom of decisionmaking and on the need to return in great numbers to West Beirut. They have asked their Socialist allies to fulfill the promises they made during the mountain incidents.

In another development, Amal Movement security organs and positions have been asked to watch the movements of Abu Musa's group and to report any contingency to the Amal Movement leadership immediately.

Amal Movement gunmen are setting up a roadblock in 'Ayn al-Ruhban area on the Zahlah road to examine identity cards and to search cars.

'Impending' Israeli Withdrawal Reported

NC271704 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1640 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Just 2 days before the departure for New York by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Minister Nabih Birri to take part in the UN General Assembly meetings, press reports this evening said that the Israeli withdrawal from the south is impending, adding that the withdrawal will be effected in three stages. The first withdrawal stage will begin from the upper Al-Shuf and coastal Al-Shuf area in early November.

The press reports added that the active U.S. diplomacy is trying to arrange indirect negotiations between Lebanon and Israel to accomplish the security arrangements that are necessary for achieving the withdrawal after Lebanon had approved this in principle.

Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Patrol

NC281138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The *NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY*'s correspondent in Sidon reports that Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked with rocket and machine gun fire an Israeli patrol on the Al-'Abbasiyah-Dayr Qanun al-Nahr road at 0915 today. Quoting eyewitnesses, our correspondent says that two tanks were put out of action.

Maronite Deputies Statement on Postponing Stance

NC271212 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Independent Maronite Deputies group held its weekly meeting in Al-Bawshariyah in the presence of Deputies Habib Kayruz, Iliyas al-Hirawi, Butrus Harb, Iliyas al-Khazin, and August Bakhus. The conferees reviewed the developments and issued the following statement:

The Independent Maronite Deputies Group held its weekly meeting to review the political and security developments, particularly decisions made at the ministerial conclaves and the security escalation in some areas.

The group — which had declared its principled stand rejecting the amendment of the Constitution, the appointment of national deputies, and the abolition of political sectarianism before arriving at a proper alternative solution that will ensure equilibrium and stability for the complex Lebanese society — reaffirms its stance following the recent decisions and declares its opposition to any plan presented to the Chamber of Deputies in this context.

The statement concluded by saying that the group, which proposes to adopt a general stand on developments, has decided to postpone the declaration of its stance pending the conclusion of the ministerial conclaves and in light of anticipated developments.

Strike, Gunfire Reported in 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp

NC271138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp inhabitants staged a strike within the camp this morning and denounced through loudspeakers those collaborating with Israel. This was in protest against the murder of a camp inhabitant, Ibrahim al-Haj, at 1500 yesterday after he was taken outside the camp by unidentified persons. Gunfire was heard in the camp last night. Samih Dahir, a resident in the camp, was reportedly wounded.

Khaddam Receives U.S. Official Richard Murphy
JN271831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, assistant foreign minister; Mrs April Glaspie, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Damascus; and members of the delegation accompanying Murphy. Discussion was resumed on the subjects that were discussed with Murphy at the beginning of the week, especially those related to Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

President Al-Asad Receives UAE Oil Minister
JN271753 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received UAE Oil Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah at 1800 today. Al-'Utaybah conveyed a message to the president from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with the situation in the region. The president asked him to convey a reply message. During the meeting talks dealt with the situation in the region.

Al-Shar' Meets With Claude Cheysson in New York
JN271931 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in New York last night. Syria's UN representative Dia' al-Din al-Fattal and the French representative to the United Nations attended. The talks dealt with the international situation in general and developments in the Middle East and Lebanon in particular. The two sides also touched on the development of bilateral relations.

Al-Ahmar Receives Rybakov, CPSU Delegation
JN271346 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Aleksey Rybakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting was attended by the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Damascus and the director of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Ba'th Party National Command. The talks during the meeting dealt with the developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU, and the sound methods to implement the programs and agreements concluded by the two parties. Comrade al-Ahmar expressed the Ba'th Party leadership's satisfaction with the developing relations between the two parties and countries — a development based on the conference resolutions of the two friendly parties and the objectives of their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces for the sake of building socialism and entrenching peace and stability in the entire world.

They reviewed the current developments in the Arab arena. Al-Ahmar noted the U.S. and Zionist role in escalating tension in the region in an attempt to achieve the interests and designs of both the United States and Zionism, designs aimed at imposing hegemony over the area. He condemned the Jordanian regime's decision to restore relations with the Camp David regime and described this decision as a prelude to the required Jordanian role within the framework of U.S. designs and the Reagan plan. He reiterated the adherence of the Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria to its principled course in antagonizing imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces, and in pursuing confrontation of their designs. This is in addition to adherence to achieve the Arab nation's just objectives, including asserting the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable rights.

Rybakov expressed his satisfaction with the close relations between the two parties and countries and the continuing development in these relations. He praised Syria's role under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary designs. He reiterated his country's firm stand and support for the Arab people's struggle and just causes.

AL-THAWRAH Urges Anti-Jordan Deterrent Measures
JN280746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On confronting the Jordanian regime's conspiratorial move, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Now that the dangers and the full dimensions of the Jordanian regime's capitulatory move to resume relations with Egypt have become clear, and after this treasonous step has met with large-scale pan-Arab anger, it is necessary to take deterrent measures against the Jordanian regime and apply to this regime the same boycott that was imposed on the Egyptian regime following the signing of Camp David and the separate peace treaty with the Zionist enemy.

AL-THAWRAH pointed out that Jordan's move is meant to pave the way for the Reagan plan of liquidating the Palestinian cause. *AL-THAWRAH* added: Syria, which has always been reaffirming that it will never allow the appearance of a new Al-Sadat in the region, will exert its utmost to enable the Arab nation to foil the new plot and neutralize its political, capitulatory effects. The moves that have started to crystallize in the Arab arena to contain the dangers of the Jordanian regime's move and its serious repercussions on the Arab struggle must gain momentum over the coming days within the great pan-Arab role that Syria is playing in the region — a role that forces it to remain on a permanent state of alert to confront the links of the U.S.-Israeli plot and to strike at its tools all over the region.

Further on AL-THAWRAH Commentary
JN281038 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 28 Sep (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* published here today stressed the need to take deterrent measures against the Jordanian regime and apply to

this regime the same boycott that was imposed on the Egyptian regime following the signing of Camp David and the separate peace treaty with the Zionist enemy.

In a commentary entitled: "On Confronting the Jordanian Regime's Conspiratorial Move," *AL-THAWRAH* described the Jordanian regime's restoration of diplomatic and political relations with Egypt as a crime that cannot be tolerated because it is basically aimed at expanding the circle of capitulation in the region and paving the way for the Reagan plan to liquidate the Palestinian cause from the roots.

The paper pointed out that effective, comprehensive pan-Arab moves must be made to foil this step and prevent it from becoming a new Camp David in the Arab homeland. The Arab nation is surely capable of realizing this aim because it has the deterrent means to foil the Jordanian regime's crime and to destroy its treasonous, capitulatory aims, the paper said.

AL-THAWRAH said that punishing the Jordanian regime can be effected by expelling this regime from the Arab League, imposing a comprehensive Arab boycott on it, and escalating the means of mass struggle inside Jordan with the aim of mobilizing concerted efforts to overthrow the regime and rid the Jordanian people of its crimes and its pro-U.S. and pro-Israeli stands.

In conclusion, *AL-THAWRAH* affirmed that Syria will never allow a new Al-Sadat to appear in the region and close to Syria, and will exert its utmost to enable the Arab nation to foil the new plot and neutralize its political, capitulatory effects.

Damascus Criticizes Camp David Parties

JN271451 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1136 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Jordanian regime has exposed all its cards. Through its step in reconciling with Camp David, it has proven that its conspiracies against the Palestine question and the Arab nation in their roots go back to the time when the Amman regime divided Palestinian territory with the Zionist entity. The Jordanian ruler is attempting basically to deceive the Jordanian citizen — and the Palestinian in particular — when he views his capitulation to the Zionist will as a pan-Arab action that serves the Arabs' pan-Arab interests, as if this action protects them from a new aggression, even if the price is concessions to Israel and relinquishing all the Arabs' usurped rights and Arab dignity to the United States.

The Jordanian step in itself was no surprise. It was only awaiting the U.S. green light. All the statements made by Jordanian officials since the Fes summit have not considered Israel as Jordan's enemy. These statements were in agreement with U.S. claims that the Palestinians are the only enemies of the Jordanian regime and that Syria poses a threat to Jordan so long as it supports Palestinian rights and confronts all forms of U.S. plots against the Arabs. The Jordanian step also explains the real reasons for King Husayn's support for the fascists in Baghdad in their unjust war against Iran. The Jordanian king, who prepared himself for a reconciliation with Israel like Al-Sadat, fears Iraq's pan-Arab weight as well as the weight of Syria and the Palestinian people. After the Jordanian-Saddam Husayn alliance destroyed the potentials of our people in Iraq, the Jordanian regime turned to the Palestinian right wing represented in the 'Arafatist clique and achieved the desired fragmenting of Palestinian ranks and disrupting of Arab ranks, even if only temporarily.

The Jordanian regime's conspiracy was clear to everyone. This regime was the first to deviate from the Fes summit resolutions when it agreed on the Reagan plan. It was the first plotter against the Palestinian people when it exploited their sufferings inside and outside the occupied homeland to strengthen its relations with the deviationist leaders in the Egyptian regime and to approach Israel through joint repressive measures against patriots in the Jordanian and Palestinian arenas.

Jordan's preparation for its conspiracy and deviation has also been clear since it participated in the U.S. RDF [Rapid Deployment Force] and placed Jordanian territory at the disposal of the CIA and the Zionist Mosad. This regime did not hesitate to prepare for a reconciliation with Israel when it played the role of mediator between Israel and the Baghdad rulers in the process of carrying Iraqi oil to Aqaba and when it remained silent on Israel's project to link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea to entrench the Zionist occupation of Palestinian territories.

There is ample proof of Jordan's conspiracies. These conspiracies need no explanation. However, what is astonishing is that the Jordanian conspiracy finds supporters among those who claim they are leaders of Palestinian action. Yasir 'Arafat, who is directly responsible for the state that the Palestinian struggle has reached, was close to preparing a new Camp David plot. He is the advocate of canceling the Palestinian armed struggle and replacing it with ties with the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes.

If this stage has produced all these flagrant conspiracies against the Arab nation's causes and rights, then what comes after this stage will inevitably foil the conspiracy and topple all the conspirators, regardless of the strength of the conspiracy and the number of conspirators. The impact of the gun is stronger than that of words. Peoples who struggle for their rights must enter history through the gun.

Jordanian Ba'thists Condemn Relations Decision

JN271746 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 27 Sep (SANA) — The Jordanian Regional Command [of the Ba'th Party] has described the Jordanian regime's unilateral decision to restore political relations with the Egyptian regime as one more conspiratorial step in the chain of treasonous steps that the Jordanian regime usually adopts against the interests of our people in Jordan in particular and the Arab nation in general. In a statement issued here today, a responsible Jordanian Regional Command spokesman called on all Palestinian national factions to hold talks with the Jordanian national movement to form a wide national front that will shoulder its struggle responsibility against the Hashemite-'Arafat treasonous and reactionary alliance. The Jordanian

Regional Command urged our people in Jordan and all democratic national forces to escalate their struggle and to confront this treasonous step with all available means.

At the end of its statement, the Jordanian Regional Command expressed its confidence that the Jordanian people, who foiled all previous capitulationist solutions and treasonous alliances, are able to foil King Husayn's new treasonous step.

Chief of Staff Levi Grants New Year Interview

TA271328 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1105 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Special New Year interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by commander of the IDF radio, Colonel Ron Ben-Yishay; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ben-Yishay] Happy new year to you, Mr Chief of Staff, and a happy holiday.

[Levi] A very good year to you, too.

[Ben-Yishay] This is your 2d year as the IDF's commander in chief; and even if one calendar year is insignificant in the lifespan of any army, still it is possible to discern some characteristics of the past year. Thus, for instance, this year is ending the way it started, with the threat of the budget cuts hanging over our heads. On the other hand, it was also a year of intensive exercises, for the first time since the war in Lebanon. However, the highlight of it all was Lebanon, which is why we will also begin with this topic. Mr Chief of Staff, the unity government has set an order of priorities for itself in regard to the Lebanese issue: guaranteeing peace for the Galilee settlements first, and then the removal of the IDF from Lebanon. What has to take place in effect for this dual goal to be realized?

[Levi] As far as I am concerned, the objective of securing the northern part of the country against terrorist acts or acts of war is no goal that requires a decision. It is part and parcel of the IDF's fundamental purpose and mission. We are entrusted with the job of ensuring this security in every circumstance and all the time. The objective of removing the IDF from Lebanon, from its military aspect, is in my point of view irrelevant in the context of the IDF's goals — one of which I mentioned earlier — unless this arises in a discussion on how to materialize these goals. Consequently the withdrawal of the army is a decision that, like any other political decision, can naturally be made and carried out; but in terms of a goal for the IDF, it is not an IDF goal *per se* but only an outcome of resolutions that are made.

[Ben-Yishay] Even if you do not define it as an IDF objective, what do you think has to take place before it is possible to guarantee peace for the Galilee and at the same time deploy in a minimal fashion, or on a smaller scale, either in Lebanon or along the purple line [the Israeli-Lebanese border]?

[Levi] What has to happen can be in two realms. The first is the political one. In order for an agreement to materialize, another party is required. The other party in Lebanon, to my regret, is undefined, unspecified. So that if the problem of our stay in Lebanon can be summed up in one sentence, it is that we have no partner for any settlement there that will be capable of assuming responsibility for materializing an arrangement — and not just make do with desiring it. It appears that such a settlement will have to be founded on a number of levels; some kind of understanding with the Syrians is a prerequisite. They are present in a substantial part of Lebanon; furthermore, they are deployed militarily with lots of troops and equipment there, and are influencing events in Lebanon. The other component will have to be some forces that will exist beyond our border and that will not only be ready, but also able, to take part and shoulder what each country has to assume in preventing hostile activity outside its borders. The third element, as I envision it, and which can also be found there, is a UN force. Nearly all arrangements we have with neighboring countries involve some sort of deployment or activity by UN forces, and as I said, in Lebanon they are already there. I believe that an interlinked combination of various levels could result in the most limited IDF activity in Lebanon on a day-to-day basis.

[Ben-Yishay] Are all these three components a necessity for an agreement to take shape, or can one visualize situations in which the arrangement will, let us say, depend on two or even only one component of these three?

[Levi] All the possible combinations can affect not only the question of whether or not there is a settlement there, but the degree of IDF involvement in the future. Here it is possible to think up a whole host of recipes or combinations, but I suggest we not begin to detail them here. However, the more these levels are firm and stable,the lesser the need to activate the IDF.

[Ben-Yishay] This brings to mind your interview with *BAMAHANE* not long ago, in which you very cautiously talked about a redeployment in Lebanon, although the interviewers constantly asked you about a pullback from Lebanon. Do you mean to say that, no matter what the circumstances, the IDF will not completely withdraw from Lebanon?

[Levi] If either the combination of factors I mentioned before — or at least one of them — does not bring about a situation in which all measures necessary to prevent casualties are taken, we will have to consider continued IDF activity.

[Ben-Yishay] Does an IDF redeployment in the western sector of Lebanon depend on a settlement with the Syrians in the eastern sector, or do you think it is possible to deal with each of these sectors separately?

[Levi] Although it is possible to deal with them separately, I believe it is important to regard this as a package and exhaust all the advantages — with the maximum achievements — for the entire region, rather than break it up into various pieces.

[Ben-Yishay] In a *DER SPIEGEL* interview, the Syrian defense minister said he is overjoyed with what is happening to the Israelis in Lebanon, and added that he views the attacks against the IDF and the Americans — and their outcome — as proof of his popular war thesis, which in his opinion is the only means for the Arabs to overcome Israel and dictate political moves to it. Would a political arrangement with the Syrians now not prove the truth of this statement?

[Levi] We had a political arrangement with the Syrians in 1974, and I do not know what kind of statements Talas proved then. He made our victory on the Golan Heights after the war clear, and he was responsible for the military aspect of the agreement, namely no more terrorist operations. As long as there is no decision by the Syrians, not even one on war, an arrangement is not something to be condemned; rather, it is an expression of interests and a manifestation of power. The term arrangement in itself is not something that is added to something else, but it is

the nature and essence of this that is a topic for discussion; so that we can say whether the arrangement is the best or satisfactory. We will only be able to judge this when we are close to an arrangement, or when it is implemented.

[Ben-Yishay] Do you think we are already on the threshold of a process that will lead to a settlement with the Syrians?

[Levi] We are constantly involved in such a process. I do not deal with political matters, but the very activity in the area is a process in itself, which is why the phrase "being in the midst of a process" is tantamount to asking now whether we are in Lebanon, if we are actually occupying positions, if we are deployed there, or if we carry out activity there as usual: We are indeed there; we are deployed there, and we carry out activity.

[Ben-Yishay] The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and UNIFIL are two military factors that are expected to play an important role in any arrangement or deployment. To what extent can these elements — particularly the ASL — be replied on? Perhaps I should rephrase my question: In light of last week's events at Suhmur, how much can the ASL and UNIFIL withstand without breaking up or involving us?

[Levi] We must get used to the idea that the war against terrorism is an ongoing campaign, requiring a lot of patience and a variety of activities, and needing a very strong body to succeed in the long run. Another thing that must be borne in mind is that when you talk about winning the war against terrorism, this does not mean that there will be no more terrorism. There are examples. In Jordan, for instance, there was a similar problem that lasted 3 years, up to September 1970. When King Husayn decided that he wants to have in his hands what is so self-evident, namely control over his country, he was forced to devote a great deal of effort to it. But the moment he did devote that great effort, he did not have to let go of things — as indeed he has not done — and there is hardly any terrorist activity from Jordanian territory. So this is the natural result of this continuous activity.

The same holds true for Lebanon. We can say — and this is what I believe — that the most effective way of doing this is for the IDF to do the job, if there is no one else to do it. I think, however, that this way is not desirable for us. There is no doubt in my mind that when comparing competence and motivation, the IDF would emerge first among all these three elements. We are now dealing with groups, each of which has a problem in maintaining security vis-a-vis terrorist activity. The UN force here is not like a UN force introduced into the midst of military groups ruled and controlled by countries, where it has regular supervision duties over others. Here the force also needs to coordinate operational activity in conditions that are not easy. The same applies to the ASL, which must carry out quasi-national activities in a place where the ethnic-sectarian affiliation is the decisive factor. These are problems for which there is no magic solution. Therefore, the combination I mentioned earlier should provide us with an adequate, acceptable substitute that will be competent enough to allow us to learn lessons in regard to the northern part of our country, the Galilee. That is why you cannot say: In light of the Suhmur incident, we can conclude that the ASL is bankrupt as an effective force. What happened was a serious incident....

[Ben-Yishay, interrupting] What is your attitude toward the massacre?

[Levi] It was a serious incident...[Levi changes thought] I can only say that the word massacre...[Levi changes thought] whenever people are killed, under any circumstances, to me it is a crime. This is the way we should regard it, rather than each time look for a different word to describe the same problem. It is a problem we must face, but it should not effect the judgment of those closest to matters. Our assessment of the future stems from fundamental principles that make fighting terrorism difficult, and certainly make it more difficult for forces like UNIFIL or the ASL.

[Ben-Yishay] The ASL has recently had some pretty good operational successes. Do you think it could assume responsibility over the area faster than you had expected?

[Levi] We are always quick to make judgments. When we have a day with no terrorist acts, we say that there has been a lull in that kind of activity in Lebanon, and when we have some successes we say there has been a change. Well, the process to develop the ASL is a long one, but we must understand that changes or any redeployment — which are not purely operational, but are linked to intelligence gathered and which must have a certain amount of legitimacy to be acceptable — this process is independent of any successes that may occur. Today the ASL successfully joined one of our units in a pursuit of terrorists. We had anticipated these parameters. The process is not one that comes in flashes of brilliance or is clearly defined, saying: If there are successes, then everything is all right. Here there was a failure — and as far as some of the ASL soldiers are concerned Suhmur was a failure — and these things can clearly be viewed in black or white terms.

[Ben-Yishay] Previously the ASL as we knew it under Major Haddad was highly dependent on its commander. I would say that in effect it was the army of a local commander. How much is its existence now dependent on the personality of Antoine Lahd?

[Levi] I am not sure we are talking about the same thing. It is impossible to constantly look to the past as an example and say that this or another element in the past was like this or like that, and let us do the same in the future, too. The conditions and circumstances then were different; the terrain was different; Lebanon was different — all these factors have changed. The Lebanese Army then was different. At the time it was an army that was customarily regarded as the army of all Lebanese, whereas today it is less so, as even in its own brigades it is beginning to be shaped by a distinct sectarian structure. This is not to say that symptoms of this could not be observed earlier, however. Anyway, that is why these changes have occurred. The person heading the force indeed has an impact, and it seems to me that indeed General Lahd has a positive influence not only on the direct military aspect, but as I mentioned earlier, also on the legitimization he can get for the activity of that army in southern Lebanon — and I believe also in Lebanon as a whole. But like every system, nobody can say: If only I were at the top, this and this will happen, and I believe this holds true for the ASL as well.

[Ben-Yishay] Let us move on to the IDF: Do you think the stay in Lebanon will have a long-term effect on the IDF in terms of motivation and operational capability? Let me just mention that some people have argued that Lebanon is to the IDF what Vietnam with its effect on morale and operational capability was to the U.S. Armed Forces today.

[Levi] I think the comparison is inaccurate. We are dealing with it, with activity directly linked to what could happen along our border, what could happen to our settlements and our men. The amount of area involved now is such that we must regard ourselves connected to that activity. Any long-term activity has effects; some positive — such as my insistence that all officers' courses include a tour of duty in Lebanon, as I believe, first, in what this experience teaches the officers and cadets in the course, in conjunction with the army's overall activity and second, the feeling combat duty gives the men. I think that prolonged activity in Nabulus, too, has some negative effects, due to both the extended activity and activity among a civilian population. When this activity becomes an issue for public debate, whether justifiably or not and regardless of whether the argument is relevant or not, people say the problems are due to our stay in Lebanon. This is not necessarily true.

There are effects due to the stay in Lebanon that we cannot measure; whether they are engine-hours, expenses paid for fortifications, fuel, or anything connected with expenses there, the man-hours that must be devoted to maintaining forces there, and many more such areas. There are indications of an unwillingness to attend officer training courses. To a certain extent, this exists. I think we must fight this. I fear that this is not all we can expect as a result of our stay in Lebanon. When we examined this, we also discovered that this was a process that had started much earlier. Our recognition of this problem and our belief that we will leave Lebanon, that it will be all right, these should guide our actions, our decisions in this field.

There is a burden of reserve service on people. May I remind you that this burden is not just the result of our stay in Lebanon but there are many units and many soldiers who are serving on other borders and inside Israel. Our stay in Lebanon is causing fear. So, sometimes we have to make a precise distinction, whether what people do to avoid serving in Lebanon really springs from a problem of conscience, their recognition of this, or whether they are using the Lebanon issue, over which there is a dispute, in order to cover up either a burden, fear, or something else.

So, I say there are effects, this is a burden on the military establishment. It seems to me that if anything can be noted for this year, which is the year when we are going to change our deployment in Lebanon — we redeployed last year exactly on the eve of the New Year — the basic change is that we are not waiting until we leave Lebanon to resume activity but we are doing so now. We have succeeded in this. We have entered into a sophisticated training program and coped with it.

[Ben-Yishay] Within Lebanon itself?

[Levi] In Lebanon as well, but also in the army as a whole. We have stood up to it. We have begun training commanders and we carried out all the plans; we have restored the reservists' trust to what it was. It is not as great as we would like, but there are also other limits to that trust.

[Ben-Yishay] Have you noticed in the Arab armies, particularly among the confrontation states, and I include Egypt in this, too, any sort of central development that should worry us or, at least, that we should concentrate attention on?

[Levi] First of all, I do not understand why you include Egypt among the confrontation states. I think we have a peace agreement with Egypt and it exists. That is a comment on the matter of confrontation. There are several things that typify the development. We must be open to them. The development is not just the existence of many advanced systems but the time our enemies have to train and organize for war, and we must remain alert, and under no circumstances be complacent or rely on previous experience, but on what we believe an enemy can do in the future. In accordance with this, we will respond to a war, if it occurs.

[Ben-Yishay] I must again refer to the interview with the Syrian defense minister in the German newspaper *DER SPIEGEL*, in which he expressed himself with great self-confidence, saying that, in his opinion, there is a strategic balance with Israel in three areas: the Ground Forces and the aircraft and missiles of various types they have and are able to acquire on a regular basis. In his view, Israel has an edge only in the operational use of the Air Force, and mainly in the field of electronic warfare and he said, they would also close that gap. Does his assessment — which, I repeat, was said with self-confidence and repeated several times — have any genuine basis?

[Levi] There are some things not worth getting worked up about. If the Syrian defense minister really thinks he can beat the IDF — and I believe he would do so, because they claim that their goal is to destroy the State of Israel — and if he is not doing so, I believe there is some gap, let us say, to understate it, between what he says and what he really believes.

[Ben-Yishay] It seems that the considerable cut to the defense budget is already a fact. What practical form will it take in the IDF's structure, in the size of forces, or in IDF firepower?

[Levi] I really want to refer to the cut. I believe that the IDF must now help solve the economic problem now afflicting us. At the same time, I am absolutely sure that our economy has the ability to recover and, after that, to put at the disposal of society and the country, and also to the IDF, resources on the scale required. Therefore, with all the difficulty, we are approaching this cut with open eyes. Open from the aspect of its influence on the army and open and hopeful from the aspect of the positive influence on the country's economy. We will have to consider carefully how to make the cut in those activities which I would, perhaps, put into two categories: one, those that are not essential for us. They may be important, they may be good for us, and they may improve things, but they are not essential. The cuts must not be made just on the surface — less manpower or fewer engine hours — but in my opinion, there must also be substantive cuts.

[Ben-Yishay] Such as, for instance?

[Levi] All sorts of things, but I do not want to lay out the plan here. I do not think it has to be laid open for the world. The person it does reach will have to remember not to cut the essentials, and that is one principle, but he will have to cut activities. He will not be able to say: We are doing everything as before, but with fewer resources. I fear that this could lead to doing things which are superficially correct but put our credibility and power in doubt. Second, we must continue to keep our seed sack, like the farmer who does so when there is a drought year and it is hard for him to eat and he does not know how to dress his children and what food to give his work animals. If he is a wise farmer, he will keep that seed sack so that when times change, he can use the seeds to sow those fields that will allow him to consolidate and make progress. That seed sack is similar to the idea of investing in people. Those people who serve in the army must be the best there are and perhaps even better; this is connected with investing in research and development and investing in the operational approach. And even if you cannot make all the purchases just next year, you do not have to say: Let us stop everything. You must continue to develop both the rules, the measures, and the people.

Briefs

New Irish Envoy — President Hayim Herzog yesterday received the credentials of the new Irish ambassador, Charles Whelan, who is a non-resident envoy based in Athens. [Summary] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Sep 84 p 3 TA*]

Economics, Planning Ministry Appointment — Ehud Gera has been appointed director general of the Economics and Planning Ministry. Gera had formerly served as director general of the Transport Ministry when Minister Gad Ya'aqobi was transport minister. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 24 Sep 84 TA*]

Population, Immigration Statistics — The population of Israel at the end of the year 5744 [according to the Jewish calendar, ending 26 Sep 1984] stands at 4.2 million, 83 percent Jews and 17 percent non-Jews. The Central Bureau of Statistics says the population increased this past year by 2 percent. This breaks down to a growth in the Jewish sector of 1.8 percent, while the non-Jewish sector increased by 2.6 percent. Immigration levels to Israel equalled those for the previous year with 15,000 new immigrants. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 84 TA*]

MOROCCO

'Text' of Accord With Libya on Security, Movement

LD271959 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Fes, 27 Sep (MAP) — The agreement concerning security issues and the movement of individuals, signed yesterday in Fes by the Moroccan Kingdom and the SPLAJ [Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah], will enter into force 15 days after the exchange of the documents concerning the contracting and ratification of the agreement according to the valid procedures in both countries. Here is the full text of the agreement:

In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate;

In implementation of the contents of the document of the African-Arab Union, signed by His Majesty King Hasan II, the King of the Moroccan Kingdom, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, in the city of Oujda on Monday 13 August 1984, this federation, which was an expression of the aspirations of both the Libyan Arab and the Moroccan peoples to achieve the unity of the Arab Maghreb as a step towards comprehensive Arab unity, and which was approved by the peoples of the two countries through the resolutions of the Basic People's Conferences in the SPLAJ, in their extraordinary session and formulated by the General People's Congress in its historic session on Saturday, 1 September 1984, and through a public referendum of the Moroccan people in the Kingdom of Morocco on 31 August 1984;

In adherence by the General People's Committee for Justice in the SPLAJ and by the Ministry of the Interior in Morocco to the aims specified in the federation document;

According to the minutes of the meeting of the Libyan-Moroccan Joint Committee, recorded in Tripoli on 5 August 1984, and the meeting which was held in Rabat on 23 and 24 January 1984;

The two sides, in their specialised fields, agreed to the following:

Article 1:

The two sides are committed to allow the citizens of their countries to enter their territories, move and reside in them, visit and carry out any other legitimate activity; and the citizens are also free to leave the countries if there is no legal obstacle within the framework of the laws current in both countries.

Article 2:

Subject to the observance of Article 6, any citizen of either country should be able to enter or exit the other country without a visa through the latter's legal entry and exit points, provided he has valid official travelling documents issued by the appropriate authorities of his country.

Article 3:

Every citizen of the two contracting sides has the right to practice in the country of the other side all the various work activities, provided that these activities are not prohibited or restricted to the country's citizens according to the valid laws of the two countries.

Article 4:

The citizens of one country who are living in the other, enjoy the right to own property and dispose of it according to the valid regulations of each of the two countries.

Article 5:

The property of the citizens of each of the two contracting sides in the country of the other side cannot be confiscated except for the public benefit and according to the adopted laws.

Article 6:

Each of the two contracting sides has the right to stop any of the citizens of the other side from entering, residing in, or visiting its territories; and to expel him for security reasons, whether internal or external.

Article 7:

The two sides are agreed on the need to exchange visits, studies, research, information, and experiments in the areas of maintaining security, combatting and preventing crime, and all the areas of activity of the General People's Committee for Justice and the Moroccan Ministry of the Interior.

Article 8:

Each of the two sides forbids the citizens of the other side to undertake any political activity against the other country.

Article 9:

The minister or secretary residing in each of the two countries should be informed of all court cases or violations committed by the citizens of both countries, so as to allow the adopting of the necessary measures to limit their occurance in the future; and this is after the necessary legal measures taken concerning them [the court cases and violations] according to the valid regulations of both countries.

Article 10:

This agreement enters into force 15 days after the date of exchanging the documents connected with the contracting and the ratification of the agreement according to the current laws in each of the two countries, if none of the two contracting sides has asked in writing for its abrogation or alteration.

Article 11:

The residence agreement between the two countries dated 26 December 1962 is cancelled.

TANZANIA

Home Affairs Minister in Nairobi for 9-Day Visit

EA271109 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Minister for Home Affairs Ndugu Salimin Amour is in Nairobi for a 9-day visit at the invitation of the Kenyan Government in an effort to strengthen good-neighborliness between the two countries. During the visit, Ndugu Amour is scheduled to hold talks with the Kenyan minister of state in the president's office, Mr Justus Ole Tipis. According to a statement issued today by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the talks would center on the possibility of assisting drought-stricken livestock farmers, streamlining immigration procedures, and relations between residents on the border between the two countries.

Officials from the two countries met in Arusha last November and in Mombasa in February of this year during which they discussed issues related to immigration, customs, border defense, and security. They also discussed lawlessness on the border, cattle rustling, smuggling, and poaching.

South African PAC Accuses Reagan of 'Hypocrisy'

EA272327 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, of South Africa has accused President Ronald Reagan of hypocrisy by claiming to speak for peace, human dignity, and human rights while his administration sides with racist South Africa. The congress has said in a statement that nowhere in the world has human dignity been flouted with such impunity as in apartheid South Africa and yet President Reagan has not condemned this. The statement was issued following President Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly last Monday in which he advocated peace, human dignity, and human rights in the world.

UGANDA

Soviet Military Mission Leader Shot, Evacuated

AB280908 Paris AFP in French 0843 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 28 Sep (AFP) — The leader of a Soviet military mission that arrived in Uganda a month ago was seriously wounded by an unidentified gunman in Kampala last Tuesday, it was learned from an official Ugandan source on Friday.

According to the source, contacted by telephone from [as received] Nairobi, the military man is Colonel Aleksandr Terentiev. He was said to have been evacuated from Uganda on Wednesday on board a plane of the Soviet airline Aeroflot after receiving first aid in a hospital in the Uganda capital.

According to the same source, Col Terentiev is considered a specialist in anti-guerrilla operations and this seems to indicate that his mission was to assist President Milton Obote's regime in its struggle against the guerrillas.

According to observers, the National Resistance Army (NRA) — the guerrilla movement led by former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni — could be responsible for this attack, which has not yet been officially announced in Kampala.

Agriculture Minister Speaks at Masaka Rally

EA280921 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Mr Mugwisa has advised the people of Masaka to re-examine both economic and political affairs of Uganda positively and adapt themselves where they fit. [as heard]

He was addressing a rally in Nyendo trading center near Masaka at the start of his 3-day tour of the district.

Mr Mugwisa thanked the people of Masaka for their hard work but lamented the fact that they had not received their share of national cake because of their opposite political ideology.

He again appealed to the people of Masaka to side with the ruling party in order to have better representation in parliament. He thanked them for maintaining stability which he said is instrumental to their prosperity.

Later Mr Mugwisa visited some progressive farmers.

CHAD

Observers of Chad Pullout Arrive in Niamey

AB271235 Paris AFP in French 0834 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Niamey, 27 Sep (AFP) — About 30 Senegalese junior officers, members of the contingent of observers chosen by France to monitor the implementation of the French-Libyan accord on the pullout from Chad that started on Tuesday, have arrived in Niamey, it was learned from informed sources in the Niger capital on Wednesday.

These officers, the same sources added, are staying in a hotel in the capital and are waiting for the French-Libyan joint commission on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad, which has been meeting near Kano (northern Nigeria), to draw up the modalities for their participation in the pullout process.

The presence of these officers shows that the observers chosen by France and Libya will not take part in the meeting of the joint commission in Kano, the same sources pointed out. It is recalled that the Senegalese contingent arrived in Kano on Monday, at the same time as the French commission but had to leave a few hours after its arrival.

Spokesman Makes Statement on Libyan Withdrawal

JN271150 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 Sep (SUNA) — Soumaila Mahamat, minister of information and official spokesman of the Chadian Government, has made a statement to the SUNA correspondent here in which he said that the agreement Libya has concluded with France does not mean that Libya will withdraw from Chad so simply. He added that Libya did not send its forces to Chad at the request of the Chadian Government.

The Chadian minister said that future events will certainly prove or disprove this. He added that Libya does not respect its commitments or promises. He said: In view of our past experience, we are pessimistic over Libya's respecting its obligations. Time will prove this fact to France. We know Libya very well and we are aware of its policy, which aims at imposing hegemony on Chad. He added that the Libyans [words indistinct] in their statements while the French actually began to withdraw. It has not been confirmed yet that the Libyan side had withdrawn.

Answering a question about Benin's approval to observe the withdrawal process, the Chadian minister said: In view of Benin's relation with Libya we reject this role by Benin. Libya does not respect Chad's sovereignty. This is what we repeat daily. However, we do not want to hamper the withdrawal process. This is because we are a sovereign state. Since Libya is currently present in a part of Chad, it thus poses a threat to Chad. We hold Libya, not the so-called Provisional National Unity Government [GUNT], responsible for everything that takes place — GUNT which Libya gave the freedom to circulate its poisonous thoughts over the radio.

Asked about the effect the French-Libyan agreement will have on the Chadian national reconciliation, the minister said the Chadian Government will not deviate from its position on national reconciliation because of the agreement. He said that Libya's At-Turayki said that they support GUNT, that is, the opposition; and since the opposition is dominated by Libya, it has no independent opinion. The minister added: All of this will not force us to deviate from our principles and ideals.

On the agreement's nonmention of the Libyan-controlled Auzou area, the minister pointed out that the issue is not the concern of France or Libya because the Aozou area is an integral part of Chad. The nonmention of this issue in the agreement does not affect our determination.

On the possible withdrawal of the Zairian forces from Chad after implementing the French-Libyan agreement, the minister said that the presence or withdrawal of these forces is subject to bilateral consultations as President Mobutu said.

Asked why the Chadian Government or the political authorities did not issue a statement on their position vis-a-vis the agreement, the minister said there is no need for a government statement and Chadian public opinion is enough. The minister added: we are convinced that Libya will not respect its commitments.

On his recent tour of Senegal and Togo, he said that the tour comes within the framework of continued consultations between President Habre and his African brothers. He said that he conveyed messages from President Habre to inform the officials of the two countries of the latest Chadian developments and that he found them responsive. He added: They share our views. Everybody is relieved at the Libyan forces' withdrawal but all are questioning Libya's credibility. They do not believe that Libya respects its commitments.

Says No Libyan Withdrawal Yet

AB271635 Paris AFP in French 1533 GMT 27 Sep 84

[By special correspondent Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Ndjamena, 27 Sep (AFP) — Since the coming into effect of the French-Libyan agreement on the withdrawal of their troops on 25 September, the Libyan Army has not made any withdrawal movement from the north of Chad, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat asserted today in Ndjamena. The minister, who was speaking at a press conference, added that for the time being, there is no indication that Libya is prepared to leave Chad. "This makes us think that Tripoli only wants to deceive the international community," he asserted.

The Libyan troops stationed in northern Chad, namely in the palm groves of Faya-Largeau and Fada, are reportedly facing fuel supply problems making it difficult for them to evacuate their positions. This was learned from informed sources in the Chadian capital.

According to the same sources, a convoy of tankers from Tripoli is reported now heading toward the areas of concentration of the Libyan troops. This tends to indicate that the Libyan troops

"really" have the intention of withdrawing northward, the same sources think.

The French forces left their advance posts at Salal and Arada on Tuesday and are preparing to leave the large garrisons at Moussoro and Biltine. But this withdrawal exercise, which began on Tuesday as planned, can be postponed if it cannot be confirmed that the Libyan troops are withdrawing simultaneously.

The Chadian minister further expressed his greatest reservation about the "efficiency" of the observers ers who are expected to be deployed in the north of Chad in order to make sure that the Libyan soldiers effectively leave. Just a few dozen observers cannot be expected to properly carry out this mission, "even if they show good faith," over a territory whose area is equal to that of France (550,000 square km), he stressed.

Mr Soumaila stated that the Libyan Army was present in Chad in all major localities of the north (Aozou, Bardai, Fada, Faya-Largeau) and that they also occupied "about 10 other positions."

"It would be better if observer teams were scattered throughout the north and if they were better equipped and had more power so that they would be able to undertake a more thorough assessment of the situation," he said. Mr Soumaila believed that the Libyan Army could leave the Chadian soil officially while leaving behind the black soldiers who (?are serving) in the Islamic Legion. The Chadian minister reiterated that Chad would rather have had observers in the north mandated by the United Nations.

Mr Soumaila also said that if Libya really withdrew from Chad, the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] would quickly reconquer the big palm groves of the north. "For the FANT, this would simply be a picnic," he assured.

Senegalese observers are still expected in Ndjamena today. Reports from Niger say they are now in Niamey after spending only a few hours in Kano (in the north of Nigeria), the headquarters of the French-Libyan joint commission charged with supervising the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops from Chad.

French Withdrawal Halted After 100-km Pullback

LD280735 Paris Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] In Chad after an initial withdrawal of about 100 km the disengagement of French troops is marking time. The military authorities want to be certain, before continuing the disengagement operation, that the Libyans are doing the same, which has not been the case, it seems, until now.

The Libyan minister of foreign affairs [as heard] who met with [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson yesterday in New York, assured him that the departure of the Libyan troops was under way. In fact, it seems that the Libyan forces had a fuel problem. Information services have spotted a long column of tanker trucks heading toward the Libyan advanced bases in Chad.

French Withdrawal Resumes

LD281248 Paris International Service in French
1000 GMT 28 Sep 4

[Text] The Quai d'Orsay [External Relations Ministry] said this morning that the withdrawal operation of French troops from Chad is taking place normally. A Ministry of External Relations spokesman also said that Mr 'Ali al-Turayki, the Libyan foreign minister, said during his meeting during last night with Claude Cheysson in New York that the withdrawal of Libyan soldiers has begun.

Government Appeals for International Drought Aid

AB272210 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held a session today. In view of the drought, which is spreading havoc in the country, the Chadian Government has appealed for international assistance. We invite you to listen to the report on the cabinet meeting read by the minister of information:

[Begin recording] The Council of Ministers held its ordinary session today under the chairmanship of Comrade el-Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the Council. It examined several issues on its agenda.

The fourth issue on the agenda was presented by the minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of information who briefed the Council on a report written by a team of journalists made up of men from all the national media organizations on the drought situation in Chad. According to the report, the situation is tragic all over the Sahel region.

After the contributions of the minister of the fight against natural calamities and of the interim minister of animal husbandry, the Council set up an interministerial committee composed of 10 ministries whose mission is to make proposals for immediate, medium-term, and long-term solutions to the drought in Chad. The council also decided to appeal to the national and international communities in the form of a communique issued by the government. [end recording]

Here is the government communique: In view of the drought, which has prevailed in Chad for more than 10 years; in view of the aftermath of this calamity, componded these past few years by scarce and irregular rainfall; in view of the tragic consequences of the drought, which has killed thousands of people and has caused an unprecedented exodus of rural dwellers toward urban centers; we are aware of the need to mobilize all energies and resources both at the national and international level to face the calamity, but, in view of the extent to which this disaster is beyond our means, the government appeals urgently to the national and international communities to support its efforts to fight this tragic situation.

ZAIRE

'Best Conditions' Sought for Rescheduling Debt

AB271050 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic yesterday had a 45-minute discussion with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfred Martens. Following his private discussion with the marshal of Zaire, the Belgian prime minister toldthe press that he had received from the president of the Republic a document concerning Zaire's economic situation, which, he said, will be examined by the Belgian Government. Belgium, he added, has always been and will continue to be favorably disposed toward Zaire.

The marshal, who wants to place his next 7-year term of office under the banner of social welfare, has embarked on this tour with the aim of obtaining from Zaire's partners the best conditions for rescheduling Zaire's external debt in the interest of its program of action.

GHANA

Iranian Delegation Arrives With Message

AB280855 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A two-man Iranian delegation, led by a special envoy of the president, has arrived in Accra to deliver a special message to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings. The envoy, Mr Said Mohammad Sadre, told newsmen at Kotoka International Airport that the visit is in pursuit of Iran's foreign policy to develop relations with Third World countries, especially African nations. Their delegation will also hold talks with government officials on bilateral and international issues. The other member of the delegation is Mr (Hamid Moya), director general of political affairs.

Illegal Immigrants Reportedly Arrested in Libya

AB271555 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In the *GRAPHIC* is this article by one of its correspondents headed: "The Experience of Ghanaians Sojourning in Libya." We bring you portions of the article:

The repatriation of over 1 million Ghanaians from Nigeria in early 1982 is still fresh in our minds and yet the exodus syndrome is still with us. The other day it was reported that some Ghanaians have even gone as far as Brazil and a few have been deported. At the moment, there is the disturbing news that many Ghanaians who entered Libya illegally are under arrest in Tripoli, Barrakech, Ghat, Sheba, and other towns and are awaiting repatriation.

It has been reported that since the events of last 8 May, that is the shooting of five terrorists holding women and children hostage in the capital, Tripoli, various measures have been introduced. One such measure which affected about 1,000 Malians and many Ghanaians is the arrest and repatriation of some nationals who entered Libya illegally. There are at least 57 Ghanaians in the town of Sheba who, though not yet arrested, would wish they had left the country. Fourteen are under arrest in Tripoli and 21 in Barrakech.

What is disturbing and intriguing is the method of entry of Ghanaian immigrants to Libya. Known as Mungo Park, the mainland entry point is 100 km of desert terrain with extreme weather conditions and which lies between Djanet on the Algerian side and Ghat on the Libyan border. Crossing this 100 km of desert is such a horrific ordeal because it is covered by foot.

Reports have it that lack of water has caused those who cross the desert terrain to drink their own urine to survive. Yet two Ghanaians were found dead on or about last 8 May and the cause of their death has been attributed to severe thirst.

According to survivors of this ordeal, some Ghanaians without passports or visas reach Mungo Park after more than 3 months, meandering their way through Burkina, Niger, and Algeria while others enter with Malians, Nigerians, and Burkinabe. The law is very stringent now and even affects those who though entered Libya by air have expired visas. [sentence as heard] Indeed the Libyan authorities have asked those awaiting repatriation to purchase their own tickets. For those who may not have the resources to purchase tickets, their probable reaction will be to approach the Ghana Embassy for assistance. But for how long can this continue, especially at a time when everything is being done to ensure the judicious use of our limited foreign exchange. Those who dream of the so-called greener pastures should think again. As the saying goes, nowhere cool. There are enough opportunities here to make life comfortable for ourselves. The essential condition is to work hard with a determination to succeed.

IVORY COAST

Minister Stresses Need To Maintain Peace

AB270955 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Sep 84 p 6

[Excerpts] The militants of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast turned out en masse, shouting happily, on 20 September at the Olympic Cinema Hall in Man to meet the Political Bureau delegation led by Minister Jean Konan Banny, member of the Executive Bureau.

The delegation leader explained the purpose of the visit of the party's messengers to the grass root militants. Minister Banny said the visit sought to inform the militants of the reasons behind the measures taken by the party and the government in this period of serious crisis. Describing the situation in the world and in our country, Mr Banny talked about the high rate of the dollar, which has caused the depreciation of our own currency. He also talked about the drought which, over these past 3 years, has mercilessly affected our agriculture and substantially reduced our ability to earn foreign exchange. All these difficulties have prevented the country from paying its debts, which were subsequently rescheduled thanks to the good reputation it enjoys through the head of state.

In its effort to manage the crisis, the Ivory Coast not only had its external debts rescheduled but also took its own internal measures, which Minister Banny explained extensively. Among these measures, he mentioned the reduction in the number of ministries and departments, the contraction or the reorganization of some state-owned companies, and the new measures to award scholarships to students on merit and according to the country's requirements in certain fields, as well as the social positions of their parents. But if the Ivory Coast is indebted, is it true that this debt only helped to enrich some privileged persons? No, Mr Banny said, and with statistics, especially in the field of education, he showed that the money borrowed by the Ivory Coast was used effectively for national development.

During this crisis, Minister Banny recommended solidarity and unity among all the people of Man in order to help one another

in the efforts to overcome the country's hardships. He urged them to struggle for food self-sufficiency and added: "We have to know how to maintain peace."

Finally, Minister Banny stressed that everyone must register in order to be issued a birth certificate and an identity card so that one can know "who is who" to avoid irregularities in the forthcoming elections.

Editor Rejects Importation of Marxism-Leninism
AB271355 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27 Sep 84 p 2

[Editor Marcellin Abougnan article: "Karl Marx and Africa"]

[Text] When Karl Marx was defining his communist doctrine in "Das Kapital" in 1867, he certainly was not thinking about Africa. This is understandable! Only a single country of the continent, Liberia, had proclaimed its independence 20 years earlier. Africa did not represent anything worthy of interest and, therefore, did not interest him at all. He had written his book for Europeans in reaction to what he considered man's exploitation by man.

At independence and even after, certain Africans adopted Marxism because of the existing political vaccum. The word Marxism-Leninism is being spread everywhere as if Karl Marx and Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov, alias Lenin, had thought about African problems for a single second.

Where then on our continent is this capital that is exploiting people and feeding so many so-called ideological quarrels to the point of "filling" our children's heads with doctrines that are being applied with difficulty even in their countries of origin? Where are our factories and their workers to be regrouped?

Visit the so-called communist countries and others in order to convince yourselves. There, we have fear, denunciation of people, and red tape. And what an administrative unwieldiness! A single document is signed by no less than about 20 chiefs and deputy chiefs. There, it is the party which shapes public opinion. The citizen has no right to publicly express his opinion, as we do in our country.

Are you about to visit one of these countries? A program will be prepared especially for you which will perfidiously avoid all contact with the population. Everything is official, unlike in our country where we have nothing to hide.

Here in Ivory Coast, the Agnis did not wait for Karl Marx to organize their community; the Senoufos and the Baoules to choose their chiefs; the Ebries, Atties, Mbatos, Aboures, and so on to organize their age groups. The Senoufo and Lobi farmers did not wait for Lenin in order to undertake the cultivation of yams; the Abbey farmer to start banana plantations; and the Bete, Guere, or Yacouba farmer to cultivate rice. Everything is in the end a question of organization. And are we organized? To be sure, we hope for more discipline in the management of our affairs. But after 24 years of independence, we must honestly recognize that we are doing rather well despite the crisis, if we compare ourselves to those who claim kinship with Karl Marx's doctrine and who abound in our continent.

We in Ivory Coast have our authenticity. It is now important that through the political structures to be created — the village and ward committees — all Ivorians should consider themselves brothers despite ethnic diversities. For, as far as freedom is concerned, we have nothing to envy of other peoples. This is very important.

Why then do our intellectuals want to import hazy doctrines into our country, they who have been preaching a return to the sources? Why is the Soviet Union spending all its time in negotiating for the purchase of American, European, or South American grains if it claims to be the most progressive people?

We beg the merchants of ideologies — who besides are not models to be copied — to leave our peoples in peace. All those who have returned from countries of the East will agree with us if they are objective.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister, Editor Charged With Contempt
AB271830 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott and the editor in chief of the *NEW LIBERIAN* newspaper, Miss Alita Roberts, have been charged with contempt of court. The *NEW LIBERIAN* today reported that the justice minister and the editor in chief have been ordered to appear before the People's Supreme Court on Monday, October 8, to show cause, if any, why they should not be judged in contempt of the court.

The *NEW LIBERIAN* quoted a writ of summons from the Supreme Court as saying the court charged that Justice Minister Scott and Editor Roberts connived and conspired to bring into disrepute the integrity of the Supreme Court through the publication and circulation of malicious and contemptuous statements.

The citation, according to the paper, referred to a front-page story published in its September 25th edition under the caption "Justice Minister Frowns on Judiciary."

The Supreme Court described Justice Minister Scott's statement as irresponsible, absurd, preposterous, and degrading, charging that it was an attempt to ridicule and bring into national and international disrepute the judicial and professional integrity of the court of Liberia.

MTA Drivers Resume Normal Operations 27 Sep
AB271759 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Drivers of the Monrovia Transport Authority [MTA] resumed normal operations today after refusing to work for the past 3 days in demand for salary arrears owed by the manage-

ment. It is not clear whether the drivers' demands were met, but observers believe an agreement was apparently reached between the drivers and the management.

Government, Belgian Firm To Run Rubber Plantation

AB272015 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Monrovia for the operation of the Cavallah rubber plantation in Maryland County. The agreement was signed on Wednesday between the Liberian Government and the S.A. [Business Corporation] Chapee of Belgium at the Ministry of Agriculture. Under the agreement, the Liberian Government and the Belgian firm will form a joint venture for the management of the rubber corporation.

MALI

Council Adopts Visa, Transport Accords With Cuba

AB272130 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held its ordinary session yesterday in its Koulouba Conference Hall under the chairmanship of General Moussa Traore, president of the government and head of state. The issues on the agenda of the meeting were examined and adopted.

In the legal field, the following draft bills were examined and adopted: At the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, a draft bill authorizing the approval of the Cuban-Mali agreement providing for the abolition of visas, and a decree ratifying the agreement; a draft bill authorizing the ratification of the air transport agreement signed between Mali and Cuba on 15 March 1984, and a decree ratifying this agreement; and a draft bill authorizing the government to seek a loan from the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation in order to finance the second phase of the Mali-Akodiva project.

NIGER

Special Envoy to Nigeria To Discuss Border Closure

AB271655 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Niamey, Sept 27 (AFP) — Niger's head of state, General Seyni Kountche, has sent a special envoy to Lagos in a further attempt to convince Nigeria to end the five-month closure of the two countries' common border, it was learned here.

The envoy, Supreme Military Council Member Major Tandja Mampau, went to Lagos in late May in an earlier attempt to reopen the borders, which were closed a month earlier in an effort by the Nigerian military government to stem smuggling.

The closure has caused serious economic difficulties for landlocked and drought-stricken Niger, which normally sells 95 per cent of its non-uranium exports in Nigeria.

The Niamey Government has shown increasing concern at the continued silence of the Lagos authorities over the closure, particularly following a last minute Nigerian decision last July not to attend planned talks on revising a trade agreement signed between the two states in September 1969.

Informed sources here said that Niger, one of the world's poorest nations, lost nearly one million dollars in customs receipts during the first two months of the border closing alone.

NIGERIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Buhari on Chad

AB271710 Lagos NAN in English 1705 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 27 (NAN) — A Libyan envoy, Mr Said Hafiana, arrived in Lagos today with a special message from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari. The message was received on behalf of Maj Gen Buhari by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. The contents of the message were not disclosed but an authoritative source told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the message centred on the pull-out of French and Libyan forces from Chad.

Morocco's 'Uncooperative Attitude' Criticized

AB271240 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] When in 1978 the OAU organized five countries into a committee to reconcile the claims of Mauritania, Morocco, and the Polisario to the territory of Western Sahara, very few people expected that the dispute would drag on to 1984. This was so because of the determination with which the committee comprising Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Sudan, and Tanzania approached its assignment. Two years later, the committee presented its recommendations to the OAU summit. These included a referendum preceded by a cease-fire so that the people of the former Spanish territory could exercise their right to self-determination.

Mauritania withdrew from the area she had occupied to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations, but Morocco refused to pull out of Western Sahara, and it was not until after a year that she agreed to allow a referendum. Consequently, in 1981 the five-nation panel was converted into an implementation committee charged with carrying out the approved recommendations. But the group has so far not been able to implement any of those recommendations, and this is due mainly to lack of cooperation from Morocco.

While Morocco was dilly-dallying, a member of the Implementation Committee, that is, Tanzania, gave recognition to the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] as chairman of both the OAU and the Implementation Committee and has also recognized the SDAR. On the whole, about 30 of the 50 independent African states are reported to have recognized the SDAR.

Morocco's uncooperative posture on the Western Sahara dispute has not only rendered the committee ineffective, but also has posed a threat to the solidarity of the OAU itself. In 1982 efforts to convene the 19th summit oi the OAU in Tripoli failed because of Morocco's stance. On the other hand, the Polisario Front has shown considerable flexibility in its posture and concern for the solidarity of the OAU. For example, the front voluntarily stayed away from the 19th summit after the first deadlock to make the meeting possible. In addition, the Polisario Front has often demonstrated a willingness to cooperate with the Implementation Committee. There is no doubt, therefore, that it is only Morocco by her uncooperative attitude that has rendered the committee ineffective and consequently irrelevant. In this circumstance, Nigeria seems to have no option but to quit the paralyzed Implementation Committee. All the same, Nigeria has restated her firm commitment to efforts by the OAU to resolve the Western Sahara dispute.

ANGOLA

SONANGOL Denies Foreign Oil Company Pull-Out Report

MB271858 Luanda ANGOP in English 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Luanda, Sept 27, (ANGOP) — The Angolan National Society of Combustibles (SONANGOL) denied today information divulged in New York by the *PLATTE OILGRAM NEWS*, on last September 25, which stressed that the petroliferous companies ELF (French) and AGIP (Italian) will abandon their operation in Angola, on the next October 1.

The information is completely unfounded and incorrect, qualified SONANGOL, and added in a note to the press that such notices, which state questions in relation with the Angolan internal security, tend to discredit the country and to undermine its international image.

ELF and AGIP operate in the Blocs 3 and 1 of the Angolan continental platform and have the production sharing agreement with SONANGOL and carry out an exploration programme of offshore. In the telegrammes sent to the *PLATTE OILGRAM NEWS* magazine, dated on September 26, the two societies denied the notice, reaffirming their disposal in continuing their operations in Angola.

Military Says 300 'Bandits' Killed in Early September

MB271905 Luanda ANGOP in English 1603 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Luanda, Sept 27 (ANGOP) — Between August 31 and September 12, the Angolan Armed Forces killed 300 bandits, following various mopping up operations carried out in different provinces of the country, a military source told ANGOP. The same source added that during the operations realized in the provinces of Kuanda Kubango and Benguela, between September 8 and 12, the enemy left on the ground 205 bodies and various war material.

During operations carried out in the provinces of Cunene, Moxico, Bie, and Huambo during the same period 78 puppets were killed, numerous injured, and assorted military equipments were seized, and during the same period 10 civilians, who were under the captivity of bandits, were freed.

LESOTHO

Portugal's Envoy Presents Credentials to King

MB271158 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Portugal's first ambassador to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Luis Martins, presented his credentials to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the Royal Palace in Maseru this morning. He also paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. Mr Martins is resident in Harare, Zimbabwe, and is also accredited to Malawi and Botswana. He leaves Lesotho today for Botswana where he will attend Botswana's 18th independence anniversary.

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Says 'Bandits' Endangering Accord With RSA

MB271847 Maputo English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 27 SEP 84

[Text] Mozambique's economic affairs minister, Jacinto Veloso, has said that the Nkomati Accord with South Africa has brought no practical results in the 6 months since it was signed and the violence has continued. Major General Veloso, who headed the Mozambican side in the negotiations leading up to the pact, was speaking to AIM at Maputo Airport this morning before leaving for Pretoria, where the two countries are holding another round of talks.

Gen Veloso said continuing bandit activity by the self-styled Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] has seriously endangered the Nkomati Accord. Under the terms of the pact, South Africa pledged to end its support for the bandits, who had been operating from bases in Transvaal Province. However, the bandits have continued to commit atrocities and carry out terrorist attacks in several areas of the country, including a series of ambushes of buses and trains, in which many civilians have been killed.

AIM quotes reliable sources in Maputo as saying that today's talks are expected to center on the amnesty offered by Mozambique to bandits who surrender with their weapons and on ways of re-integrating former MNR members into society.

The two countries have held regular meetings since the signing of the accord, including three rounds of talks in Maputo and Pretoria last month. South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha said at the time that the aim was to solve the security question once and for all. AIM said that today's talks are expected to be decisive. Gen Veloso is accompanied by Security Minister Sergio Vieira, Deputy Interior Minister Teodato Hunguana, and Air Force Commander Antonio Hama Thai.

Zambia, CSSR Leaders Send Anniversary Greetings

MB271556 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has reaffirmed his desire to strengthen the existing relations between Zambia and Mozambique. This is mentioned in a congratulatory message that President Kenneth Kaunda addressed to his Mozambique counterpart on the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of national liberation.

President Samora Machel has received another congratulatory message from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR. The Czechoslovak reiterated his country's solidarity with the People's Republic of Mozambique, which is a victim of actions by international imperialism. After reaffirming his desire to strengthen

the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, President Gustav Husak expressed to the Mozambique people wishes of greater successes in the building of a new society.

Armed Forces Destroys 'Armed Bandit' Camps

MB271148 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces destroyed 21 armed bandit camps in Manica between January and September 1984. During the operations, FPLM killed more than 220 armed bandits, captured 26, while 12 surrendered themselves.

The FPLM offensive also resulted in the release of more than 1,700 civilians who were forced to live with those criminals. An assortment of goods belonging to the population, namely radios, clothing, and bicycles, which had been stolen by the bandits, were recovered by FPLM. This information was disclosed by Major General Tobias Dai, Manica provincial military commander.

SOUTH AFRICA

Anti-South Africa Group Claims Bomb Responsibility

MB271151 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A group [the United Freedom Front], calling itself anti-South African, has claimed responsibility for the bomb blast at the laboratories of a major chemical company in Tarrytown, New York, last night. The company, Union Carbide, has extensive mining and mineral interests throughout Africa.

In a telephone call to an American news agency, a man with a foreign accent said the group was also responsible for the bomb attack on the South Africa Consulate in New York yesterday. The explosion seriously damaged the laboratories but caused no injuries.

Mozambique Team Arrives in Pretoria for Talks

MB271553 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] A Mozambican delegation led by the minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, General Jacinto Veloso, is in Pretoria for talks with the South African Government. South Africa and Mozambique signed a nonaggression pact — the accord of Nkomati — in March this year, and government officials of the two countries have met several times to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Botha Meets Veloso, RENAMO

MB271853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1847 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Sept 27, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks in Pretoria today with a senior Mozambique Government delegation as well as a delegation from the Mozambique National Resistance, RENAMO. The talks are understood to be a continuation of South African Government efforts to bring the two to the peace-negotiating table because the continuing rebel campaign in Mozambique is endangering the Nkomati non-aggression pact concluded between South Africa and that country's president, Samora Machel, in March this year.

Last month, a RENAMO delegation was in Pretoria and was understood to have had talks with Mr Botha on the same day a Mozambican delegation met him for talks on security matters and other factors concerning the Nkomati Accord's implementation.

Tonight, in Pretoria, Mr Botha confirmed a delegation from Mozambique, headed by Major-General Jacinto Veloso, economic affairs minister; Mr Theodata Hunguana, deputy interior minister; the commander of the Air Force, Major-General Antonio Aama Thai; and other senior officials, had met him for talks. The talks were on security issues and matters related to economic cooperation and were a continuation of last month's talks, he said. The talks were expected to continue tomorrow.

When asked, the minister confirmed that a RENAMO [word indistinct] in Pretoria and that he had held talks with them as well. He refused to disclose the substance of this round of talks.

Cape NP Congress Decides on Residence for Blacks

MB271525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The Cape Congress of the National Party has unanimously accepted a resolution which will result in blacks being able to obtain permanent residence in the western Cape under certain conditions. The resolution, which was initiated by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, means that blacks will be able to obtain 99-year leasehold rights in the western Cape, and in Khayelitsha in particular.

Our political staff report that, should the resolution be implemented, as is expected, it will mean that blacks can gain the right to live and work in the western Cape. Until now the western Cape has been a preference area for Colored labor.

In his motivation, the state president said that urbanization was a universal problem, and that South Africa too would have to tackle it constructively. However, he said that the government could not bear the cost of urbanization alone, and he appealed to the private sector to help.

The state president said he believed that the 99-year leasehold system to blacks in the western Cape would offer the private sector an opportunity to make a greater contribution to the cost of urbanization, such as supplying housing and employment. President Botha said that this did not mean that uncontrolled urbanization and squatting would be allowed. Efforts would be made to obtain a balance between socially and economically numbers, population growth, and resources.

He said urbanization would have to take place in an orderly manner, and that poor socio and economic conditions would have to be limited. The decision would be put into practice after thorough consideration and investigation.

NP Decision Dismays SABRA

MB271641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The South African Bureau for Racial Affairs, SABRA, has issued a statement in Pretoria saying that it has learned with dismay of the resolution of the Cape Congress of the National Party to scrap the Colored labor preference policy in the western Cape. SABRA says it continues to regard the western Cape as the natural region for the employment of the growing Colored population. SABRA says the permanent settlement of blacks in the region will swamp Colored workers.

Comments on Black Housing, Labor

MB271452 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Black People in the Western Cape"]

[Text] The unanimous decision by the Cape Congress of the National Party to grant permanent residence to black people who are legally in the western Cape and to abandon preferential treatment for Coloreds in the labor field indicates widespread appreciation of attempts to counter the problem of urbanization. The decision was taken a decade after the Erika Theron Commission, while investigating the circumstances of Colored people, recommended that labor preferences should be maintained and even strengthened.

The question that arises, then, is: What has happened in the interim period to justify a revised approach? In a frank article in which he revises previous ideas, Prof Sampie Terblanche — one-time chairman of the committee which made the recommendations — said that the main consideration had been to compel employers to employ work-shy Coloreds who were not part of organized labor. However, this goal had not been achieved. The people who were to have benefited, and who were to have been protected in this way, maintained their reluctance to enter into contract agreements.

Eventually it became clear that the maintenance of the western Cape as preferential area for Colored labor was hamstringing the area's economic development. But even more significantly, the maintenance of the western Cape as a Colored preferential area made it impossible to apply latest strategies for resolving the urbanization problem.

In other centers of the country the 99-year leasehold system has been fruitfully applied to legal black residents to relieve the serious housing problem. In terms of this system, thousands of houses built and maintained by the state are sold to private owners. Already this has relieved pressure on the state, which simply does not have the financial resources to cope on its own with the housing demand. And doors have been opened for the private sector to do its share.

At the same time some of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission aimed at the creation of a less regulated labor market are now being applied. This has all contributed to the creation of a more stable black middle class, which has vested interests in community issues.

During the recent unrest this appeared to be a factor which contributed towards frustrating the goals of anarchist elements. This in no way suggests that the abandonment of labor preferential treatment, and the introduction of a leasehold system in the western Cape, is the ultimate solution to the area's problems. The belief is also unfounded that legality will be granted to thousands of black squatters in the peninsula. The same applies to rumors that control on the influx of black people from the national states to the eastern Cape are to be dropped.

Outlining the position in western Cape, State President P.W. Botha emphasized that the introduction of a leasehold system for legal residents, and their right to compete on an equal footing on the labor market, does not imply that uncontrolled urbanization and squatting would be allowed. The interests of other established residents in the area, he said, could not be jeopardized.

The overriding context in which this congress decision must be seen, therefore, is that it scales down the role of the state in the provision of housing, and it reduces the number of statutory regulations of which South Africa in general, and the western Cape in particular, have an overdose.

Reagan Administration Praised for RSA Policies

MB280724 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africans cannot help but take note for the courageous consistency of the present American Government toward this country. The White House in turn might care to satisfy itself as to South Africa's firm intention of continuing on the constitutional course that has been taken to meet internal demands.

The Reagan administration's attitude toward the republic has again been illustrated by the view expressed by the President himself and a number of his top spokesmen. Despite enormous pressures only 2 months before the presidential election in November, President Reagan, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, and Dr Chester Crocker have run the political risk of unashamedly defending their relations with this country.

In the presence of the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Andrey Gromyko, President Reagan this week in the UN General Assembly stood up for American relations with South Africa. In doing so he has made his policy of constructive engagement with his country a central issue in the election campaign, despite the general expectation that the Democratic Party, which is bitterly anti-South African, will not hesitate to attempt to score political points from it.

In political circles in Washington it has even been questioned whether the President could afford this. In the United Nations, as is unfortuntely the case throughout the world, it is not popular to be seen publicly on the side of South Africa, especially not for someone involved in an election battle.

His standpoints were strongly reminiscent of those expressed by Dr Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, when shortly after President Reagan took office in January 1981, he expounded his new policy on South Africa. He said the Reagan administration felt the time was ripe to abandon the hypocritical double standards so often applied in respect of South Africa. And, as the President has now done again, he encouraged American firms to continue investing in South Africa. His government, he said, would oppose international attempts to block loans to this country.

The Reagan government has also been consistent in its criticism of South Africa's domestic policies. Back in 1981 Dr Crocker made the points that have now been repeated by himself, the President, and the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick. What this amounts to is that they do not approve of South Africa's system, but support only those in search of an evolutionary solution to a better South Africa. What the White House in turn should take note of is that it now has even more reason than before to defend its relations with the Republic in international forums.

Despite the price of deep political divisions among its own people, South Africa persevered in implementing a constitutional dispensation with a considerably broader democratic base. Coloreds and Indians have received direct representation at the very highest level of government, something they have never had before. What is more, despite conditions of the utmost complexity, the laborious political process is not being terminated or abandoned, and there is a firm intention, which has indeed been designated the country's most urgent priority, to find a solution to the remaining issues of black citizenship, nationality and political rights for those outside the national states.

Blacks' Constitutional Position Progressing

MB271615 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Black Constitutional Development"]

[Text] The American Government's foremost expert on Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, has revealed that he shares a popular misconception regarding constitutional change in South Africa, namely that the black population is excluded from the new political dispensation. Defending the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement, Dr Crocker said the American stance had enabled South Africa to give the country's Colored and Asian people political rights under a new constitution. The flaw in this deal was, however, that South African blacks — constituting 73 percent of the population — remained, as he put it, disenfranchised. The truth is that 10 million blacks within South Africa live in, and vote for, their own democratically elected governments in 10 nation states. Five of these are fully autonomous and sovereign, and five are self-governing, also with the option of full independence.

Except for international recognition, these states are in no way different from Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland, also traditional ethnic homelands with no greater economic viability than South Africa's black national states. But, because their independence was conferred by Britain, their sovereignty enjoys world recognition.

South African Government leaders have stressed repeatedly that the most urgent priority now is meeting the political aspirations of the 9 million — mostly urban — blacks outside the national states. A lucid exposition of the government view on this matter has just been given by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis. Mr Heunis said blacks could not be accommodated constitutionally with the whites, Colored, and Indians, since one man, one vote in a unitary system had proved unworkable in African and other countries with deep ethnic divisions. However, they were entitled to the same political rights as other groups. This entailed authority over their own affairs, and a joint say in matters of common concern.

The government would strive to achieve an equitable political structure, but within the framework of the multinational nature of the country, the protection of minorities, and continued existence of the national states as political entities. At the same time, hurtful and unnecessary discrimination and legislation would be removed, and a type of umbrella citizenship for all South Africans was also being considered. It is thus clear that blacks are by no means being excluded from constitutional development in South Africa. Dr Crocker — and the world — can rest assured that in consultation with the black people themselves their political future is receiving the most urgent attention.

SADF Clerk Receives 5 Years; Couple Sentenced

MB271156 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] A former clerk at the directorate of military information of the SADF in Pretoria, Roland Mark Hunter, has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment by Mr Justice D.J. Curlewis in the Pretoria Supreme Court. The sentence is in terms of Article 8 of the Defense Act. Hunter was initially charged with high treason. A Magaliesburg couple, the Hanekoms, who were found guilty in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Publications Act were also sentenced today. Derek Hanekom was sentenced to 28 months imprisonment and Patricia Elizabeth Hanekom to 38 months. The trial and sentencing of the three was held in camera.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Victim of 'Political Thuggery'; Under House Arrest

NC271950 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Harare, Sept 27 (AFP) — Zimbabwean leader Joshua Nkomo today said he was being held by armed intelligence agents

in his home in southern Matabeleland Province after receiving eviction orders from the local police. "It's political thuggery," said Mr Nkomo of the government seizure of his farm in a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

But the situation surrounding the seizure of the farm remained confused today, with a government spokesman saying the affair was "a legal matter and not a political one" and the police in Gwanda, near the farm site, saying the eviction was ordered because the land was "state property." The 10,000 hectare (25,000 acre) Nkomo ranch, located at Kezi, some 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of the provincial capital of Bulawayo, was once owned by the Walmer Ranching Company.

Walmer was seized by the government two years ago along with other land and firms affiliated to Mr Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Party (ZAPU) in connection with allegations of a plot to overthrow the government. But Mr Nkomo told AFP that he had bought the ranch with his own money in 1980 and that he had gone to court in an effort to block the farm's seizure.

"This is my home, with my personal belongings," he said. Mr Nkomo said he had received the eviction order Monday and was given one week to move out of the farm, but was then ordered to remain in the house earlier today. "Today as I was packing my things in a truck, the CIO (Central Intelligence Organization) came and told me I could not move," he said, adding, "I am stuck here, I don't know what is going on. I am pushed around."

The Kezi farm is located in an area put under curfew for several months earlier this year as part of an campaign to supress armed dissidents who the government alleges are loyal to Mr Nkomo, but they were turned back by local police. Police have been stationed on the farm since 1982, but Mr Nkomo has continued to visit the home, where his daughter was married last year.

A group of local and foreign reporters who attempted to visit the farm today were turned back by police. The opposition leader, who was ousted from government in 1982, charges that he is regularly intimidated and harrassed by the regime of Premier Robert Mugabe. His ZAPU party, whose main power base is in Matabeleland Province, is due to hold its first congress since 1975 next month. The country's first legislative elections since the start of black majority rule four years ago are due to be held in six months.